Walks and Talks in Numberland

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Walks and Talks in Numberland

By
DAVID EUGENE SMITH, EVA MAY LUSE
AND EDWARD LONGWORTH MORSS

Illustrated by
CORNELIA J. HOFF

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PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to provide an introduction to arithmetic that will give an adequate foundation for third-grade work. A large part of the teaching of arithmetic in the elementary school is the teaching of language. This includes not only teaching the child to speak, read, and write the technical terms of arithmetic and the many words which represent numbers and number relations, but also teaching him to acquire a background of understanding that will give meaning to the use of such terms. Many children are enrolled in higher grades and promoted from one to another because of facility in the use of terms which to them are words only. As a result, difficulties accumulate until there seems to be some reason for the belief that the understanding of number must depend upon the child's possessing an inherent ability of some particular kind.

This book includes a great variety of informal, interesting situations which give meaning to number and lead to an intelligent use of arithmetic language. It uses the child's everyday experiences,

both in school and out, to establish habits of thinking and doing that will lead easily to the more formal work required in the upper grades.

The number names are presented through rimes and familiar situations which make clear the collective as well as the series idea of number. The number combinations are presented singly, according to difficulty, and in an order which prevents counting and the interferences caused by neighboring occurrences of the same number either in the addends or in the sums.

Exercises are also included which give meaning to such terms as "larger," "greater," "smaller," "longer," "farther," "higher," "more than," and so on. In short, the book is a series of reading lessons which make number meaningful and furnish a foundation for further arithmetic teaching. The lessons should begin with class discussions of the pictures, which are numerous and attractive, thus preparing for the lessons as exercises in reading followed by arithmetic applications.

Teachers should supplement the text by the use of such devices, projects, and games as are suggested in the Teachers' Manual. Following such suggestions, the book, although written primarily for the second grade, may easily be used in the latter half of the first grade or with retarded pupils at the beginning of the third year.

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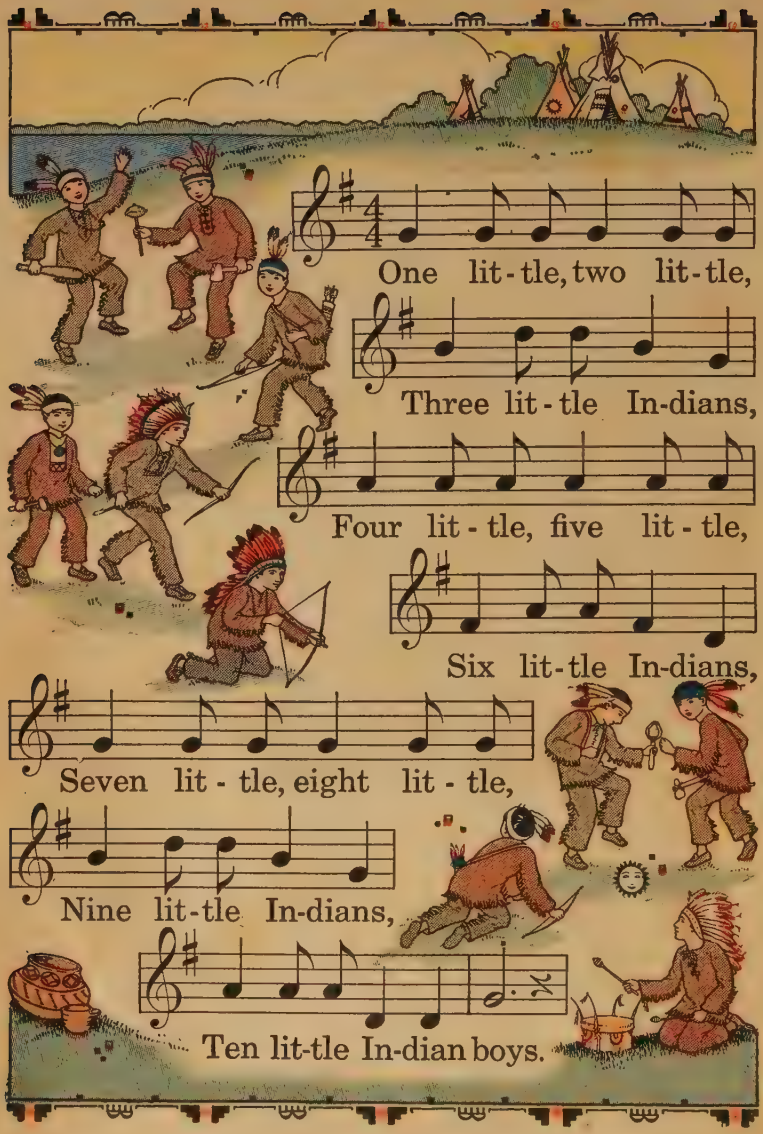
To
The Children in our Schools
who like to
Walk and Talk
in
Numberland

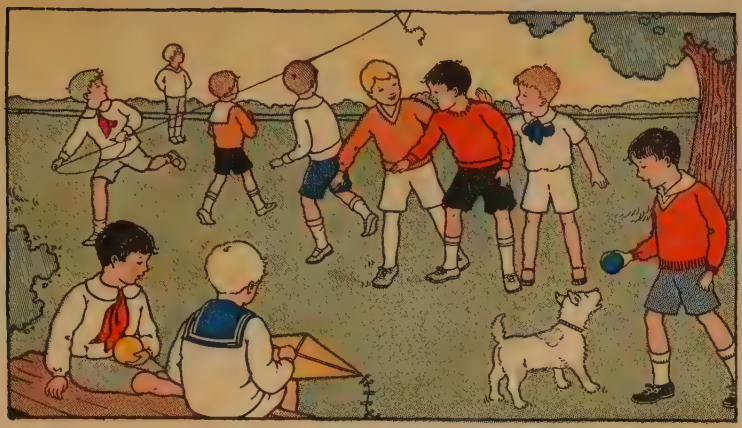

One lit-tle, two lit-tle,
Three lit-tle In-dians,
Four lit-tle, five lit-tle,
Six lit-tle In-dians,
Seven lit-tle, eight lit-tle,
Nine lit-tle In-dians,
Ten lit-tle In-dian boys.

WALKS AND TALKS IN NUMBERLAND

One, two, three, four, five,
I caught a hare alive.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
I let him go again.

Five little kittens
In five little tubs
Washed their mittens;
Rub a dub dubs!

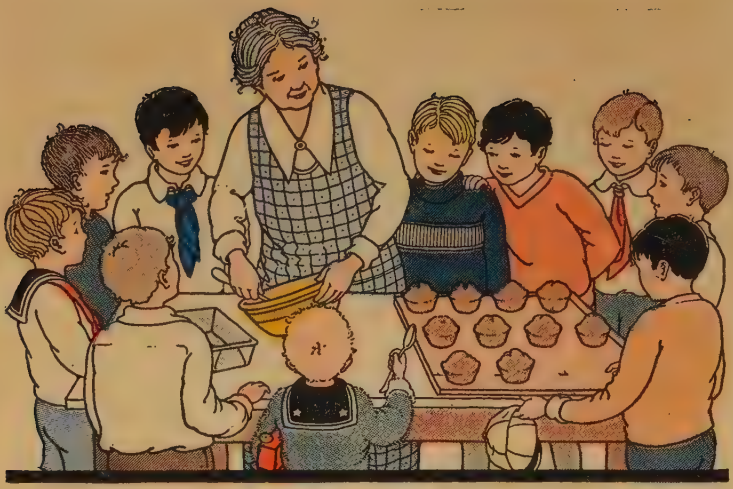
Ten little clothespins
Away up high;
Ten little mittens
Hanging up to dry.



We ran races at Jack's party.
We counted like this:

"One for the fast boys,
Two for the slow,
Three to make ready,
And four to go."

We slapped Jack on the back and counted one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.



Are there as many cakes as boys?

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 cakes.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 boys.

There are 10 cakes and 10 boys.

one	two	three	four	five
1	2	3	4	5
six	seven	eight	nine	ten
6	7	8	9	10

Mother made 1 big cake.

She made 3 little white cakes.

She made 5 little pink cakes.

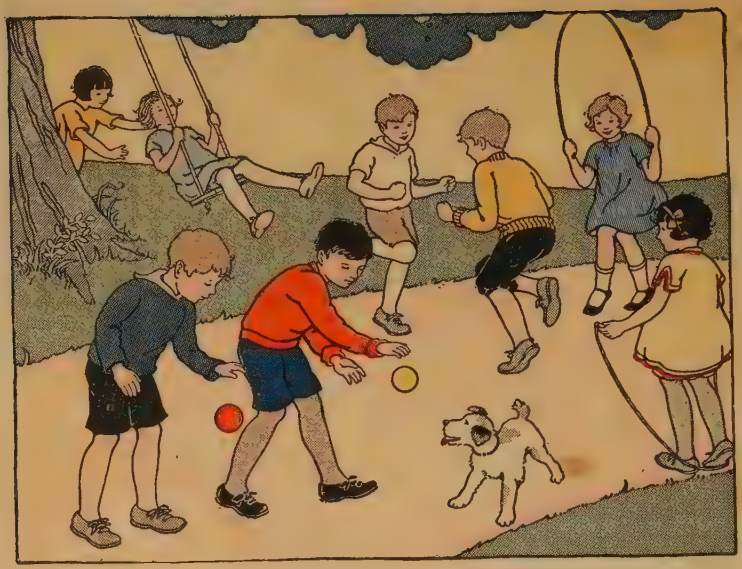
She put nuts on 8 cakes.

Draw 1 big cake.

Put 10 candles on it.

Draw 9 little cakes.

Put 4 nuts on each little cake.



Nell swings 10 times.
Mary counts for her turn.
Jack bounces and catches his ball.
Joe bounces his ball and counts.
The girls count and jump rope.
Tom and Dick hop and count.
Can you jump and count?
Count 10 steps.

Count 6 books.

Nod 8 times.

Hop 4 times.

Name 3 boys.

Find 6 words.

Rap 10 times.

Point to 9 desks.

Name 5 girls.

Show us 5 pencils.

Give 1 pencil to each girl.

Point to 2 books.

Show us 8 cards.

Find 7 pieces of chalk.

Clap your hands 4 times.

Count the doors in the room.

Count the windows in the room.

Count the pictures on the walls.

Joe and Tom are at the toy store.

The toy store has —— rabbits.

One box has —— balls in it.

On one shelf are —— drums.

The boys like the —— horses.

Find 3 soldiers.

Point to 6 rabbits.

Find 2 large toys.

Point to 4 small toys.

Find 1 toy with wheels.

Find 9 toys in one box.

Find the toys with 4 legs.

Point to 8 toys of the same kind.

Find a box with 4 toys in it.

Find 7 toys of the same kind.

A doll has —— legs.

I can see —— drums.

A —— has 2 long ears.

I can count —— horns.

Point to 5 drums.

The store has —— kinds of toys.

I like the —— best of all.

Count the round sunflowers.

How many have 5 leaves?

How many have 3 leaves?

Count the starflowers.

How many have no leaves?

Draw 1 tall sunflower.

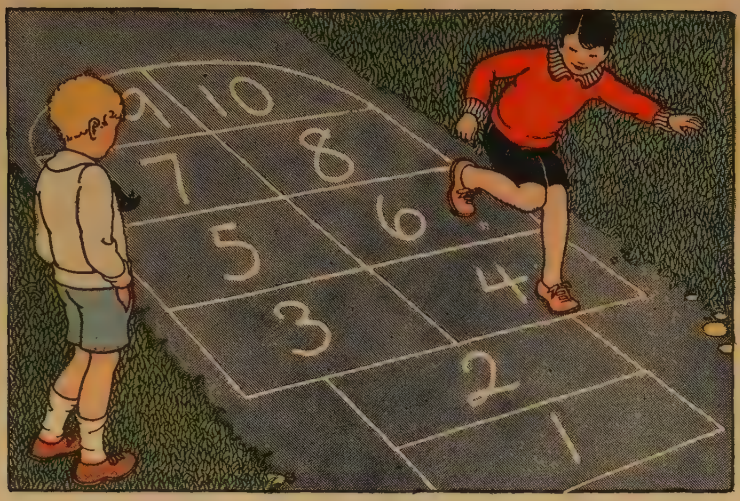
Put 10 leaves on it.

Draw 7 short sunflowers.

Put no leaves on them.

Draw 9 starflowers with no leaves.

0 is zero. It means no or nothing.



Joe hops and names the numbers. Read the figures on the walk.

Write these figures. Begin with the dotted part.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Write this line five times:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Jane is drawing boys.

Five boys are playing ball.

One boy fell down.

What are the other boys doing?

Draw boys like Jane's.

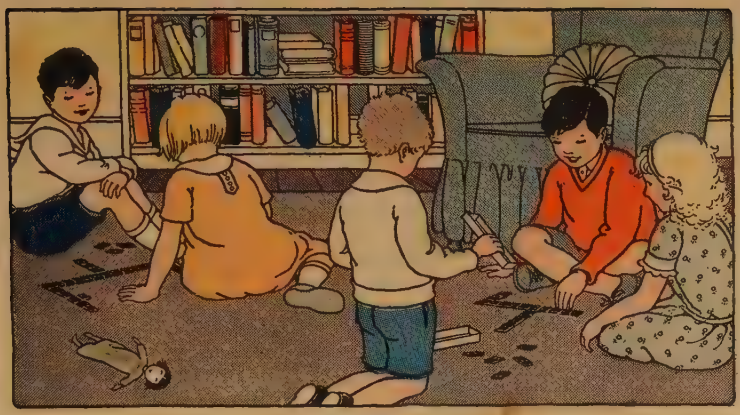
Draw six boys running.

Draw nine boys standing still.

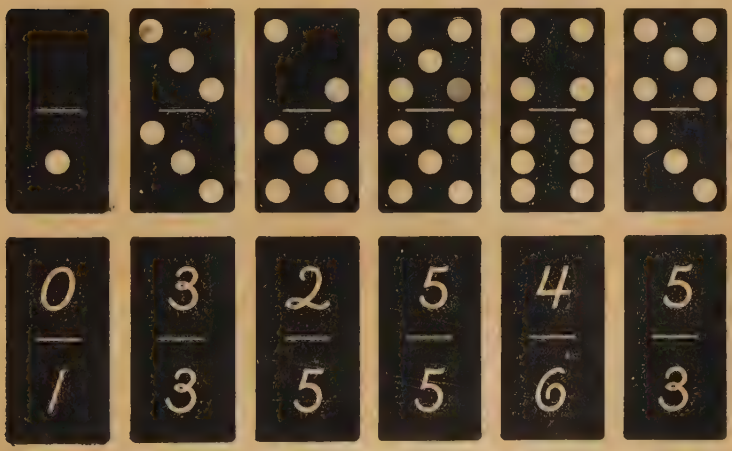
Draw four boys hopping.

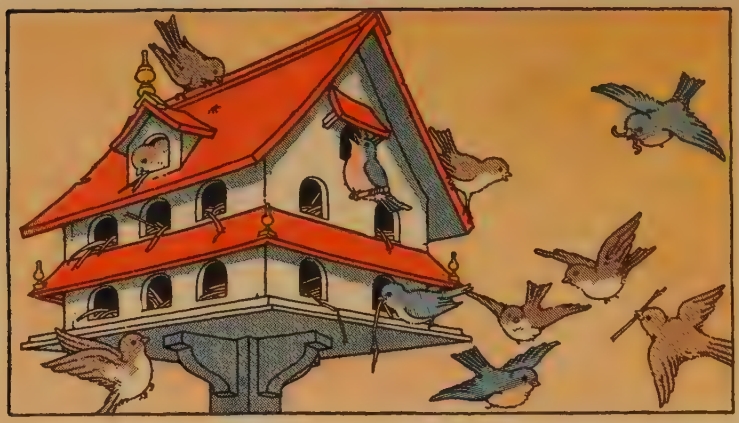
Draw three boys falling down.

Write the figure each time.



Do you like to play dominoes?
Count the dots on these dominoes.
Make big dominoes with figures.





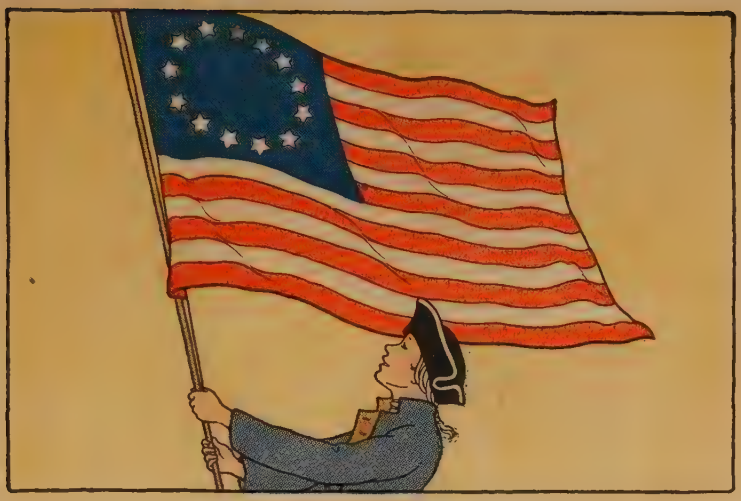
How many birds are there?

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve doors.

There are eleven birds and twelve doors.

There are fewer birds than doors.

ten	eleven	twelve
10	11	12



Our first flag had thirteen stripes.

It had thirteen stars because there were thirteen states then.

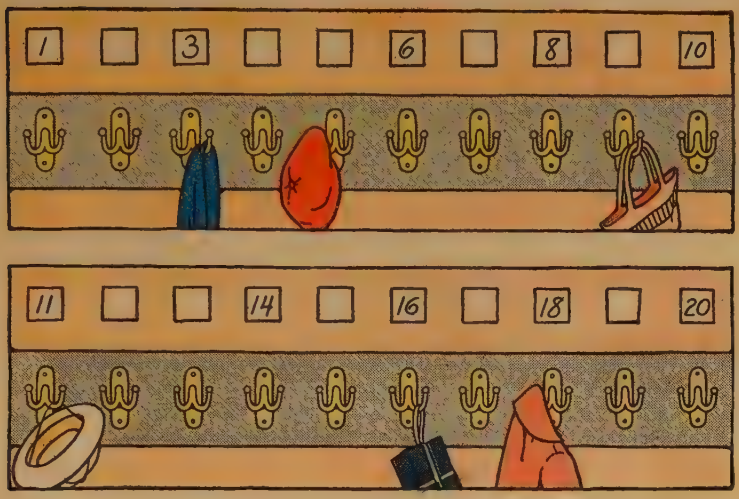
Our flag has more stars now, but it still has thirteen stripes.

Count the stars and the stripes.

ten	eleven	twelve	thirteen
10	11	12	13

First count seven stars in the Big Dipper; then count eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty stars.

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



The children are numbering the hooks for their wraps.

What numbers are missing?

Begin at 1 and read all the numbers, putting in the missing ones.

Write the numbers to 20.

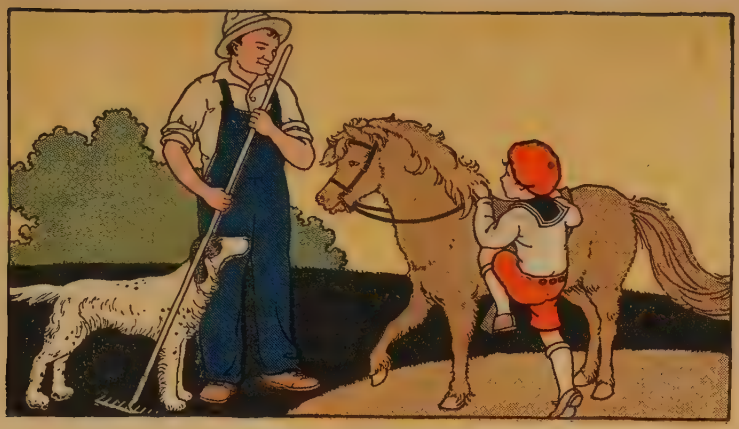
What number comes next after 9? after 19? after 12? after 14? next before 20? before 11? before 13?

Read, putting in the numbers:

1. A wagon has —4— wheels.
2. A pair of shoes means —2— shoes.
3. There are —— boys in my row.
4. I have —5— fingers.
5. There are —— girls in my row.
6. The word "boy" has —3— letters.
7. I am —6— years old.

Which would you rather have,

8. 11 pennies or 15 pennies?
9. 18 pennies or 13 pennies?
10. 12 apples or 9 apples?
11. 15 cookies or 18 cookies?
12. 17 pears or 20 pears?
13. 13 marbles or 15 marbles?
14. 19 candy bars or 16 candy bars?



Read, using "larger" or "smaller":

1. A man is —— than a boy.
2. A dog is —— than a pony.
3. A cow is —— than a cat.
4. A ball is —— than a marble.
5. A bird is —— than a bear.
6. A clock is —— than a watch.
7. A grape is —— than an orange.
8. The teacher's desk is —— than my desk.

How many chicks want the worm?

and are .

How many girls do you see?

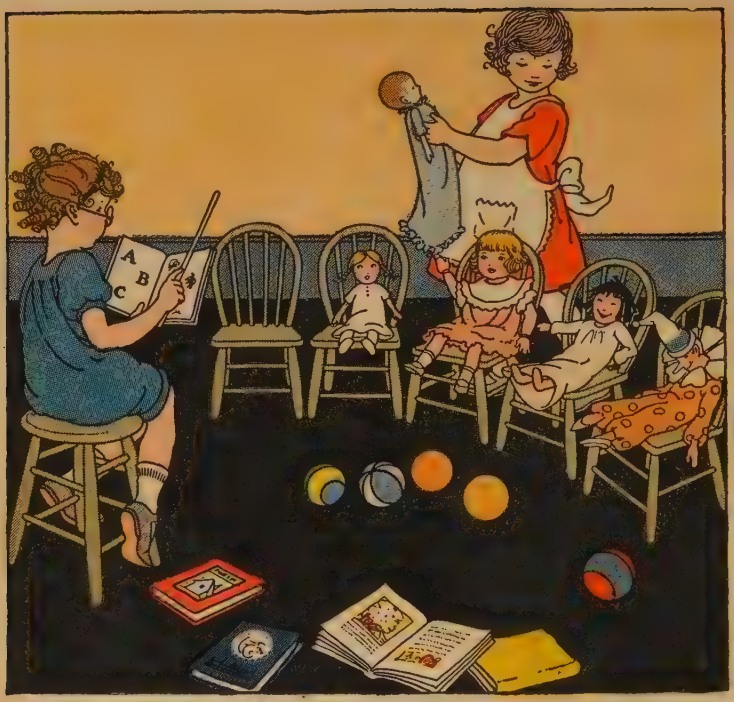
2 girls and 2 girls are 4 girls.

2 and 2 are 4. Two 2's are 4.

How many hens do you see?
Put your hand over 2 hens.
How many hens do you see now?
2 hens from 4 hens leaves 2 hens.
2 from 4 leaves 2.
How many girls do you see?
Put your hand over 2 girls.
How many girls are left?
2 girls from 4 girls leaves —— girls.
How many pans do you see?
2 pans from 4 pans leaves —— pans.
2 from 4 is ——.

The picture tells this story:

2 and 2 are 4.
Two 2's are 4.
2 from 4 is 2.



How many dolls are in school?

4 dolls and 1 doll are 5 dolls.

4 chairs and 1 chair are 5 chairs.

4 balls and 1 ball are 5 balls.

4 and 1 are 5.

1 doll and 4 dolls are 5 dolls.

1 book and 4 books are 5 books.

1 chair and 4 chairs are 5 chairs.

1 ball and 4 balls are 5 balls.

1 and 4 are 5.

May is taking 1 doll.

1 doll from 5 dolls leaves 4 dolls.

Count the balls. Cover 4 balls.

How many balls are left?

4 balls from 5 balls leaves 1 ball.

4 from 5 leaves 1.

Count the books. Cover 1 book.

How many books are left?

1 from 5 leaves 4.

4 and 1 are 5. 4 from 5 is 1.

1 and 4 are 5. 1 from 5 is 4.

3 boys and 3 boys are 6 boys.

3 rocks and 3 rocks are —6— rocks.

Put your hand over 3 boys.

3 boys from 6 boys leaves —— boys.

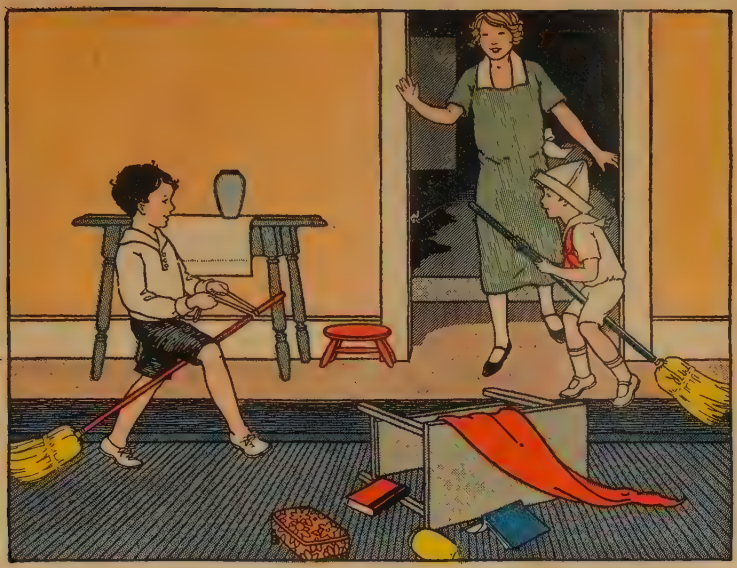
Count the boats.

3 boats have upset.

3 boats from 6 boats leaves —— boats.

3 and 3 are 6. Two 3's are 6.

3 from 6 is 3.



1 boy and 1 boy are 2 boys.

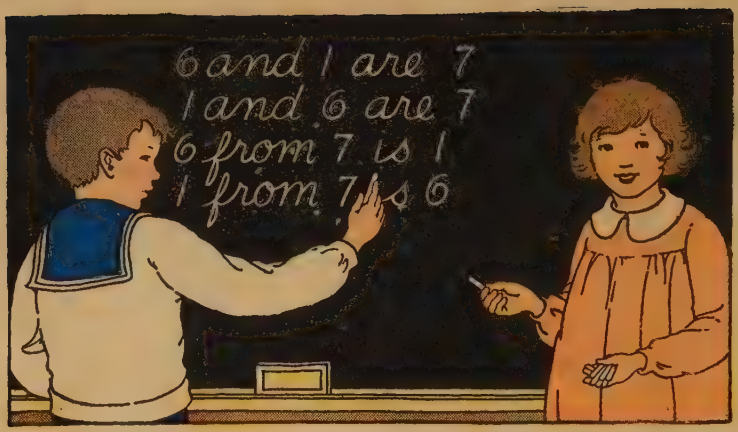
Mother will take away 1 boy.

1 boy from 2 boys leaves 1 boy.

See how many times you can find 1 and 1 in the picture.

1 and 1 are 2. Two 1's are 2.

1 from 2 is 1.



Mary tells this number story about 6 pieces of chalk and 1 piece:

6 pieces and 1 piece are 7 pieces.
1 piece and 6 pieces are 7 pieces.
6 pieces from 7 pieces is 1 piece.
1 piece from 7 pieces is 6 pieces.

Tom writes the story on the board.

Tell and write number stories for 4 and 1; 2 and 2; 1 and 1; 3 and 3.

4 and 1 are 5. 6 and 1 are 7.
2 and 2 are 4. 1 and 6 are 7.
1 and 4 are 5. 3 and 3 are 6.
1 and 1 are 2. Two 3's are 6.
Two 1's are 4. Two 2's are 4.

1. May had 1 doll and Ann had 4. They played school with —— dolls.

2. Mother Hen found 6 bugs and then 1 bug. She found —— bugs.

3. Mary is feeding the hens. At first 2 hens came running, and then 2 more. She feeds —— hens.

4. A candy cane costs 2 cents. Two candy canes cost 4 cents.

5. An apple costs 3 cents. Two apples cost 6 cents.

4 from 5 is 1. 6 from 7 is 1.
1 from 2 is 1. 1 from 5 is 4.
2 from 4 is 2. 3 from 6 is 3.
1 from 7 is 6. 2 from 4 is 2.

1. Mary had 5 dolls. She broke 1 doll. She had 4 dolls left.

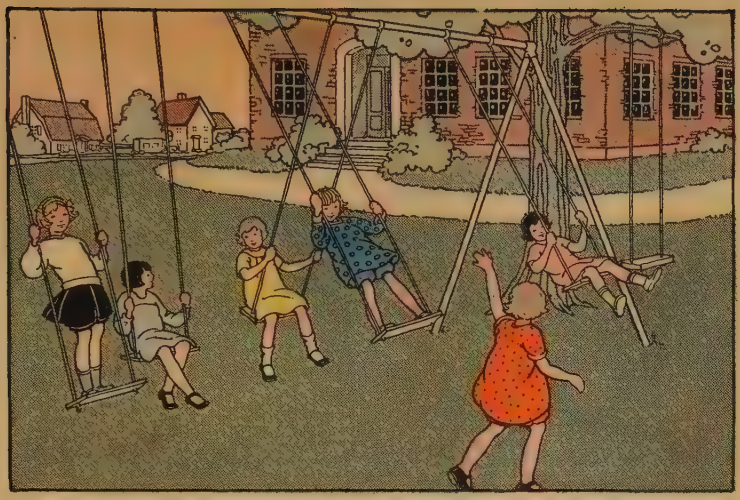
2. Mother Hen found 4 bugs. She ate 2 bugs. This left 2 bugs.

3. Jane had 5 books. She dropped 4 books. She had 1 book left.

4. The boys had 6 boats. They lost 3 boats. This left 3 boats.

5. Tom had 7 pennies. He spent 1 penny. He had 6 pennies left.

6. Kate had 2 apples. She ate 1 apple and had 1 apple left.



These girls like to swing.

5 girls and 1 girl are 6 girls.

1 swing and 5 swings are 6 swings.

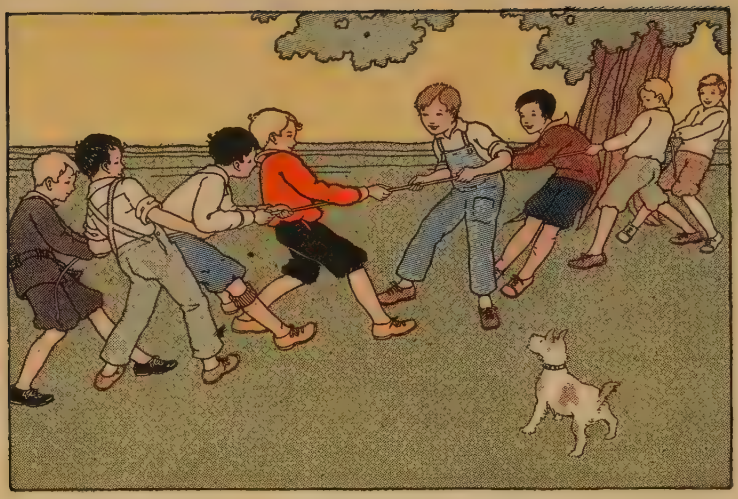
5 girls are in the swings.

5 girls from 6 girls leaves 1 girl.

1 girl from 6 girls leaves 5 girls.

5 and 1 are 6. 5 from 6 is 1.

1 and 5 are 6. 1 from 6 is 5.



The boys had a tug of war.

4 boys and 4 boys are 8 boys.

4 and 4 are 8. Two 4's are 8.

If 4 boys fall down, 4 boys will be left standing.

4 from 8 is 4.

4 and 4 are 8. Two 4's are 8.

4 from 8 is 4.

The boys are giving Laddie a bath.

2 boys and 1 boy are 3 boys.

1 boy and 2 boys are 3 boys.

Jim had 3 bars of soap and used 1 bar. This left 2 bars.

2 dogs from 3 dogs leaves 1 dog.

2 and 1 are 3. 2 from 3 is 1.

1 and 2 are 3. 1 from 3 is 2.

5¢

5¢

How many pennies do you see?

We often call a penny a cent.

A short way to write "cent" or "cents" is ¢.

Point to 5 pennies.

Point to the other 5 pennies.

5¢ and 5¢ are 10 ¢.

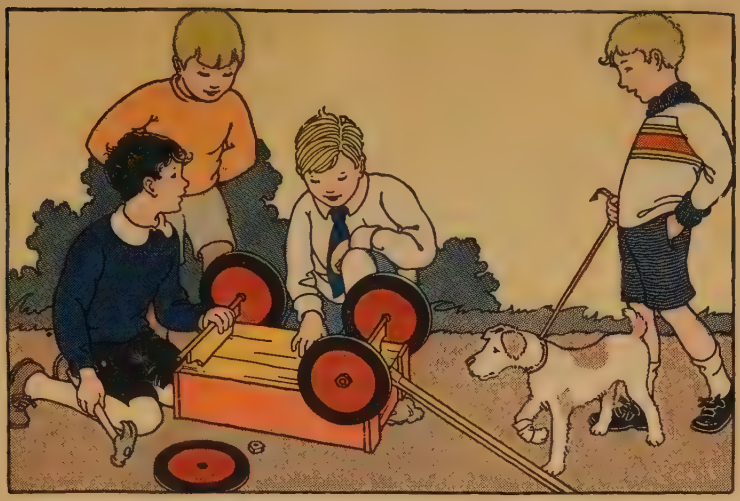
Cover up 5 pennies.

How many pennies are left?

5¢ from 10¢ leaves 5 ¢.

5 and 5 are 10. Two 5's are 10.

5 from 10 is 5.



3 boys and 1 boy are 4 boys.

1 boy and 3 boys are 4 boys.

3 wheels from 4 wheels leaves 1 wheel.

The dog hurt 1 foot. He walks on 3 feet.

3 and 1 are 4. 3 from 4 is 1.

1 and 3 are 4. 1 from 4 is 3.

2 and 2 are 4. 1 and 1 are 2.

6 and 1 are 7. 4 and 4 are 8.

1 and 4 are 5. 2 and 1 are 3.

3 and 3 are 6. 5 and 5 are 10.

1 and 5 are 6. 1 and 3 are 4.

Two 2's are 4. Two 4's are 8.

Two 3's are 6. Two 5's are 10.

1. There were 5 girls swinging. Then 1 more girl came. There were 6 girls altogether.

2. Ann found 4 eggs and Kate found 1. They both found 5 eggs.

3. Betty had 1 apple and Jane had 6. They both had 7 apples.

4. Jack has 2 dogs and Jim has 1. They both have 3 dogs.

6 from 7 is 1. 1 from 2 is 1.
2 from 4 is 2. 3 from 6 is 3.
1 from 3 is 2. 5 from 10 is 5.
4 from 8 is 4. 1 from 4 is 3.
5 from 6 is 1. 4 from 5 is 1
1 from 7 is 6. 3 from 4 is ——.

1. After school 6 boys were playing. Jim's mother sent for him to come home. That left 5 boys.

2. Laddie ran after 5 little pigs in the garden. When 1 little pig ran away, 4 little pigs were left.

3. Joe had 3 apples. He ate 2 of them. He had 1 apple left.

4. Jim had 2 cups of milk. He drank 1 cup. He had 1 cup left.

Tom was buying a pie. 7 boys watched him. 7 and 1 are 8.

The man told the 7 boys to run away. 7 from 8 is ——.

7 and 1 are 8. 7 from 8 is 1.

1 and 7 are 8. 1 from 8 is 7.

Boxes make good doll houses.

We put 3 boxes below and 2 boxes above. 3 and 2 are 5.

2 rooms and 3 rooms are 5 rooms. 2 and 3 are 5.

3 tables from 5 tables leaves 2 tables. 3 from 5 is 2.

3 and 2 are 5. 3 from 5 is 2.

2 and 3 are 5. 2 from 5 is 3.

Sally is having a party.

8 girls and 1 girl are 9 girls.

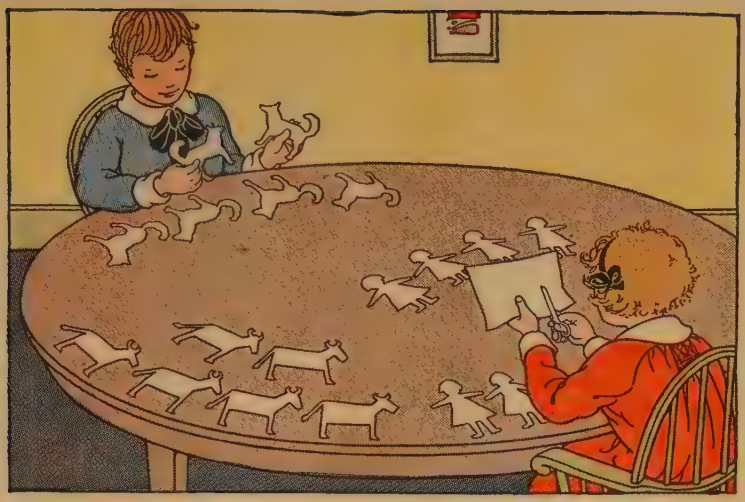
1 plate and 8 plates are 9 plates.

The cake had 9 pieces. 8 pieces from 9 pieces leaves 1 piece.

Sally blew out 1 of the 9 candles. She left 8 candles lighted.

8 and 1 are 9. 8 from 9 is 1.

1 and 8 are 9. 1 from 9 is 8.



Mary has 6 dolls and 6 cows.

4 dolls and 2 dolls are 6 dolls.

2 cows and 4 cows are 6 cows.

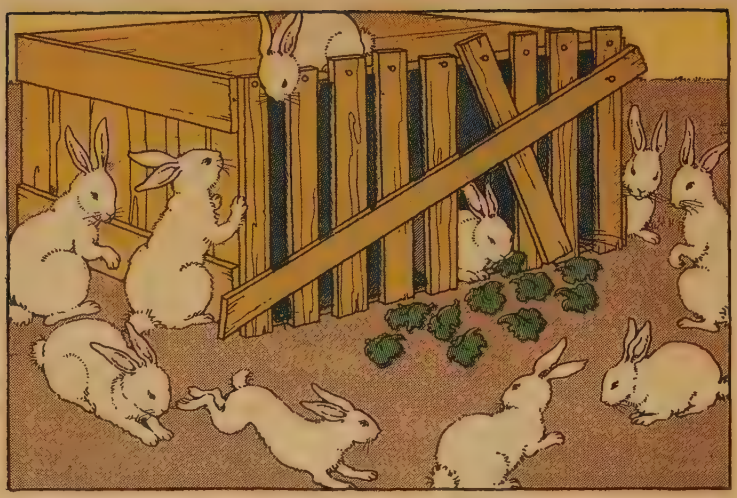
Jack is taking away 2 dogs.

2 dogs from 6 dogs leaves 4 dogs.

4 dolls from 6 dolls leaves 6 dolls.

4 and 2 are 6. 4 from 6 is 2.

2 and 4 are 6. 2 from 6 is 4.



Bob made a house for 10 rabbits.

He used 9 nails and then 1 more.

He had 1 long board and 9 short boards. He had 10 boards.

The rabbits had 10 lettuce leaves and ate 9. They left 1 leaf.

9 and 1 are 10. 9 from 10 is 1.

1 and 9 are 10. 1 from 10 is 9.

7 and 1 are ——.	9 from 10 is ——.
3 and 2 are ——.	2 from 5 is ——.
8 and 1 are ——.	1 from 8 is ——.
4 and 2 are ——.	2 from 6 is ——.
9 and 1 are ——.	8 from 9 is ——.
1 and 9 are ——.	4 from 6 is ——.
2 and 3 are ——.	1 from 9 is ——.
1 and 7 are ——.	3 from 5 is ——.
2 and 4 are ——.	1 from 10 is ——.
1 and 8 are ——.	7 from 8 is ——.

1. Mary has 2 red pencils and 3 blue pencils. She has —— pencils.

2. Joe had 6 long pencils. He lost 4 of them. He had —— pencils left.

3. Betty saw 5 birds in a tree. After 3 flew away, —— were left.

1 and 5 are ——.	4 and 4 are ——.
2 and 2 are ——.	3 and 3 are ——.
1 and 6 are ——.	9 and 1 are ——.
4 and 2 are ——.	3 and 1 are ——.
5 and 5 are ——.	3 and 2 are ——.

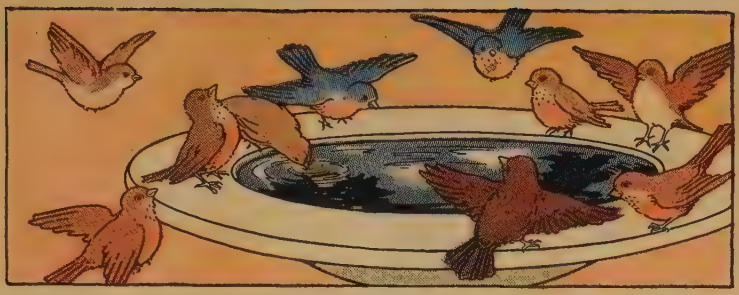
We can write these a short way:

5	2	6	2	5	4	3	1
1	2	1	4	5	4	3	9
6	4	7	6	10	8	6	10

Jane gives the candy man 4¢ for a candy bar and 2¢ for a stick of candy. She gives him 6¢ altogether.

When she thinks "4 and 2 are 6," she is **adding**. The **sum** is 6.

Read the sums on this page. You should begin "1 and 5 are 6."



One bird came and then one more.

1 and 1 are 2.

Then another bird came.

2 and 1 are 3.

One more bird made four birds.

Another bird made five birds.

More birds came, one at a time.

There were ten birds in all.

Read these sums:

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{9}{10}$

Place a piece of paper so that it covers the sums in a row.

See if you can say the sums.

Write the sums on the paper.

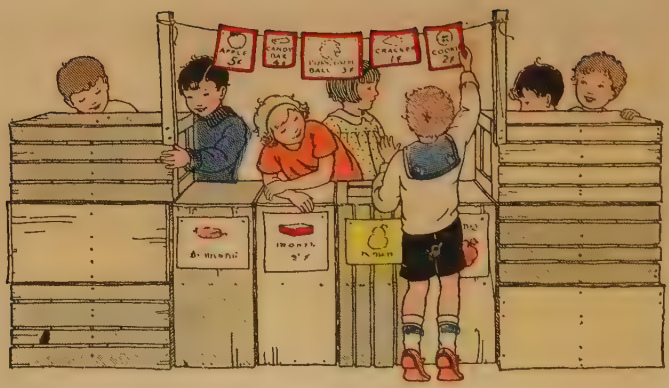
1.	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	1
	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
2.	1	4	6	3	7	1	5	1
	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{8}{9}$
3.	1	9	2	8	5	4	2	1
	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$
4.	6	8	4	9	4	3	3	7
	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Read, using "longer" or "shorter":

1. A cat's tail is —— than a rabbit's.
2. A ruler is —— than a pencil.
3. My nose is —— than my hand.
4. My finger is —— than my arm.

Read, using "faster" or "slower":

5. A train is —— than a horse.
6. A wagon is —— than an airplane.
7. A dog is —— than an automobile.
8. A pony is —— than a cow.

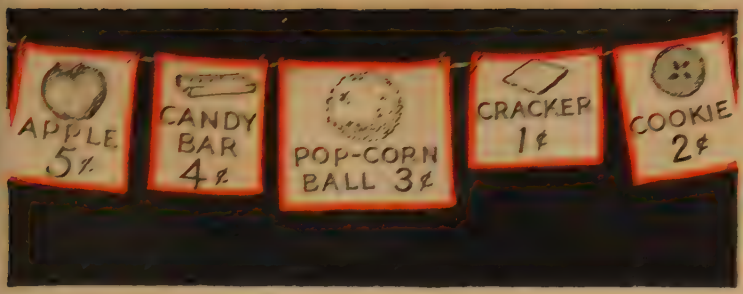


1. We made a store with orange boxes. Tom found 2 boxes and Nell 2 boxes. This made —— boxes.

2. The girls had 5 boxes and the boys had 5. We had —— boxes.

3. We put 3 boxes on one side and 3 on the other side. This took —— boxes.

4. Ned made 3 cards and John made 2 cards. They made —— cards.



Tell how much these things cost:

1. A cracker and an apple.
2. A candy bar and a cookie.
3. A cracker and a candy bar.
4. A cookie and a pop-corn ball.
5. A pop-corn ball and a cracker.
6. 2 apples.
7. 2 cookies.
8. 2 crackers.
9. 2 candy bars.

Give these sums:

4	5	3	1	2	1	3	2
2	5	2	5	2	4	3	3

Write the sums in 1 minute:

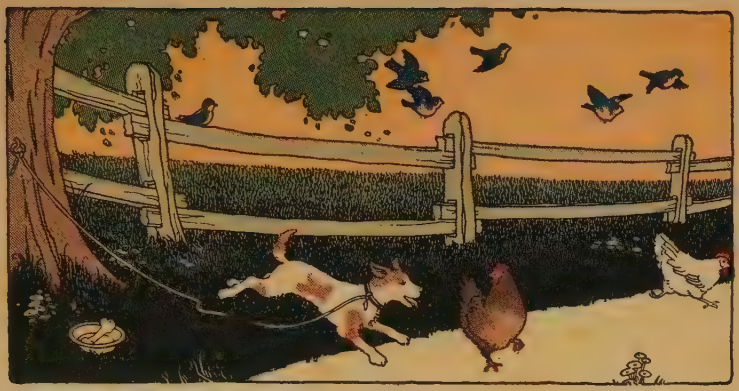
1.	1	5	3	2	1	3	1	1
	6	5	1	4	8	2	1	2
2.	3	7	1	2	4	2	9	1
	3	1	5	3	4	2	1	4

3. I saw 4 frogs in the pond and 1 in the grass. I saw —— frogs.

4. Mother Hen found a bug. She called 4 chicks and then 2 chicks. All —— chicks wanted the bug.

5. Uncle John had 1 pig in the barn and 9 pigs in the shed. He had —— pigs in all.

6. Ann has 5 goldfish at home and 1 at school. She has —— fish in all.



1. There were 3 dogs in the road. Jack tied Laddie to the tree. He left —— dogs in the road.

2. Laddie's rope was 6 feet long. He broke off 2 feet of rope. This left —— feet of rope at the tree.

3. Laddie chased 2 hens. When 1 hen ran away, —— hen was left.

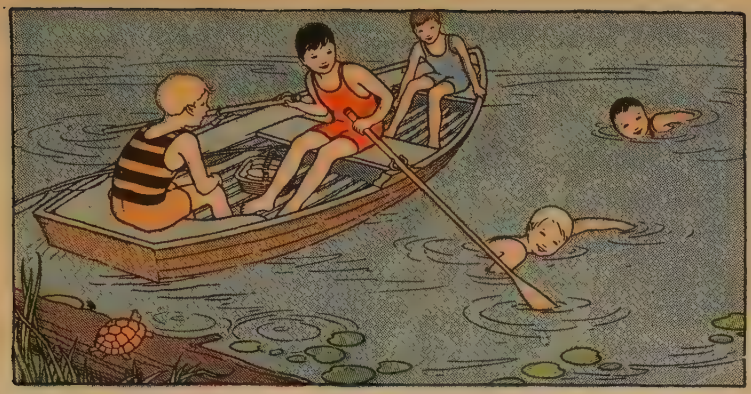
4. Jim gave Laddie 4 bones. He took 3 bones and left —— bone.

6 from 7 is ——. 5 from 6 is ——.
4 from 8 is ——. 1 from 8 is ——.

The rows below show how to write these a short way.

When we write the numbers this way, we take the lower number away from the upper number.

1.	7	8	6	8	9	5	9	5
	6	4	5	1	8	3	1	4
	1	4	1	7	1	2	8	1
2.	6	10	5	8	6	4	4	7
	1	9	2	7	2	2	3	1
	5	1	3	1	4	2	1	6
3.	5	6	10	4	3	6	2	10
	1	3	5	1	2	4	1	1
	4	3	5	3	1	2	1	9



1. One boat had 5 boys in it. When 2 boys jumped out to swim, —— boys were left.

2. The boys caught 8 fish, but let 1 fish go. They had —— fish left.

3. They saw 5 birds in a tree, but 4 flew away. This left —— bird.

4. The boys saw 3 turtles on a log. When 2 turtles fell into the water, only —— turtle was left.

Take the lower number away from the upper number:

1.	6	9	7	5	8	5	10	4
	3	1	6	2	1	3	5	1
2.	2	10	6	4	8	4	3	6
	1	1	5	3	7	2	1	2
3.	9	6	3	6	5	5	7	10
	8	4	2	1	1	4	1	9

4. Sally had 8 pennies, but she lost 4. She had —— pennies left.

5. Dick had 2 balloons. The baby took 1 of them. Dick then had —— balloon.

6. Mother Hen found 4 bugs, but 2 got away. This left —— bugs.

Mother is getting dinner. She said, "Tom, find the most cans of one kind. Bring one of them to me."

5 cans are 1 more than 4 cans.

7 cans are 1 more than —— cans.

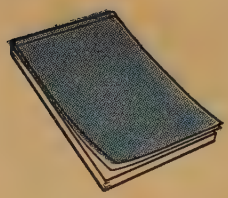
6 cans are —— more than 5 cans.

4 cans are 1 more than —— cans.

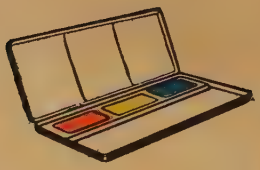
8 cans are —— more than 7 cans.

3 cans are 1 more than —— cans.

Which did Tom take?

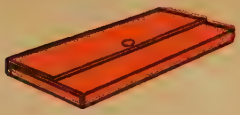


Tablet
8¢



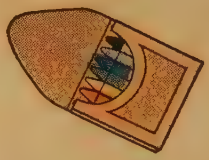
Paint box
7¢

Ruler
6¢



Pencil box
9¢

Eraser
2¢



Crayons
5¢

Paint brush
4¢

Book bag
10¢

Pencil
1¢

We use these things at school.

A ruler costs ——¢, and a pencil ——¢.

The —— —— costs the most.

1. An eraser costs ——¢ more than a pencil.

2. A ruler costs ——¢ more than an eraser.

3. A book bag costs ——¢ more than a box of crayons.

Tell how much more you pay for

4. The crayons than an eraser.

5. A tablet than a paint brush.

6. A book bag than a pencil.

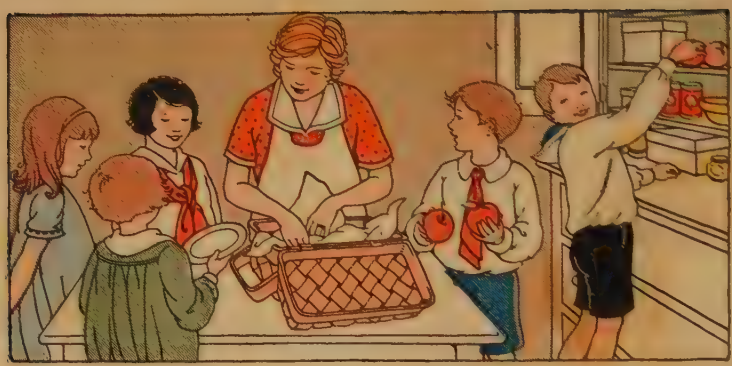
7. A ruler than a paint brush.

8. The crayons than a pencil.

9. A pencil box than a tablet.

10. A tablet than a paint box.

11. A pencil box than a pencil.



This is the day for the picnic.

1. We need 8 paper plates. Nell has 1. We need —— more plates.

2. Jack has 2 apples. To have 6 apples, we need —— more.

3. Mother put in 5 sandwiches. She will need to put in —— more sandwiches to make 10 sandwiches.

4. Ann put in 4 eggs. We want 8 eggs. We need —— more eggs.

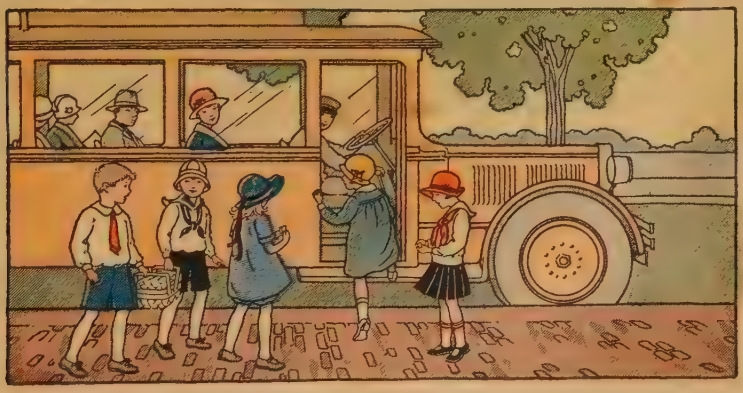
5. A bus ticket costs 5¢. Jane has 3¢. She needs ——¢ more.

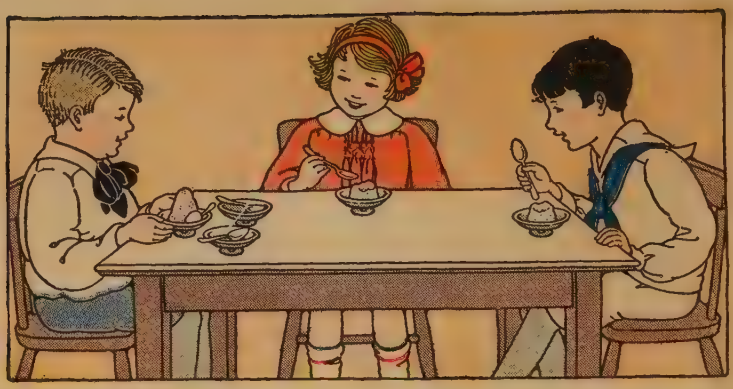
6. Jack has 6¢. After paying 5¢ for a bus ticket, he will have ——¢.

7. There are 3 girls and 2 boys. They will need —— seats in the bus.

8. Ann has 1¢. Joe has 9¢. Together they have ——¢.

9. Nell buys 2 tickets and pays 5¢ for each one. She pays ——¢.





1. Joe had 1 dish of ice cream and Ned had 2 dishes more than Joe. Ned had —— dishes of ice cream.

2. Ann had 2 cookies and Ned had 2 more than Ann. Ned had ——.

3. Ann paid 5¢ for her cookies and Ned paid 5¢ more than Ann. Ned paid ——¢ for his cookies.

4. Later 3 more children came in. Then there were —— children in all.

Give the missing numbers:

1.	1	3	1	4	2	1	5	1
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	4	6	10	8	6	9	10	6
2.	3	4	1	6	2	7	4	3
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	4	5	2	7	4	8	6	5
3.	2	8	2	1	9	1	5	1
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	5	9	3	5	10	7	6	8

Write the sums in 1 minute:

4.	4	5	3	1	7	2	8	1
	2	5	3	4	1	3	1	5
5.	4	2	1	2	1	9	3	1
	4	2	2	4	6	1	1	1

The girls jump and count by 10's.

Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred. How far can you count?

Read these numbers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Read across, and up and down:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

In Hide and Seek we count by 5's.

Five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, and so on to one hundred.

Read these numbers:

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

Write the numbers to 100. Begin 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Twenty froggies went to school,
Down beside a shady pool.
Twenty little coats of green;
Twenty vests all white and clean.

They went two by two.
Count the 20 frogs by 2's.

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

John cannot find his rubbers.

The children left 20 rubbers in the hall. Are they all there?

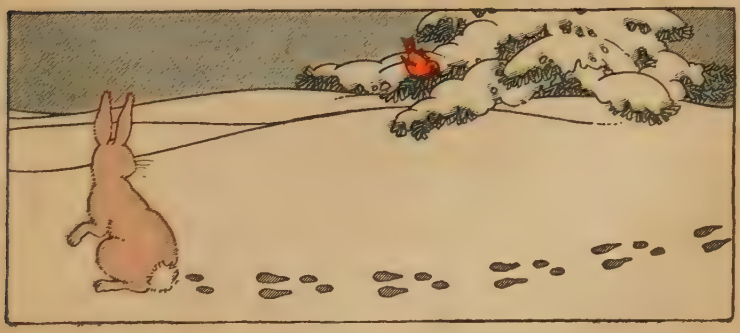
Count them by 2's to find out.

It is an easy way to count things.

Count all the girls in your room by 2's.

Count the boys by 2's.

Tell the number of rabbit tracks.



This is page ——.

The next page is ——.

Find page 43 in this book. It is between page 42 and page 44.

87 is between 86 and ——.

The page between page 49 and page 51 is page ——.

—— is between 79 and 81.

90 is between —— and ——.

Give the missing numbers:

58, 59, ——, 61. 78, 79, ——, 81.

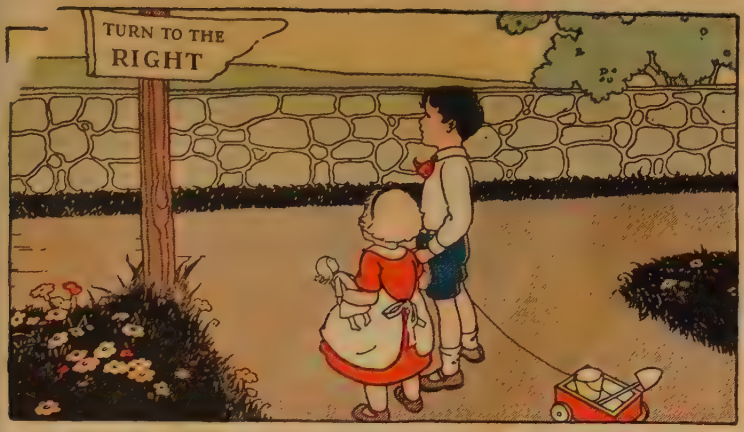
89, ——, ——, 92. 39, ——, ——, 42.

Which would you rather have,

51¢ or 49¢? 69¢ or 71¢?

36 peanuts or 42 peanuts?

35 marbles or 28 marbles?



What does the sign say?

Which way is "right"?

Hold up your right hand. It is the hand used in shaking hands.

Hold up your left hand.

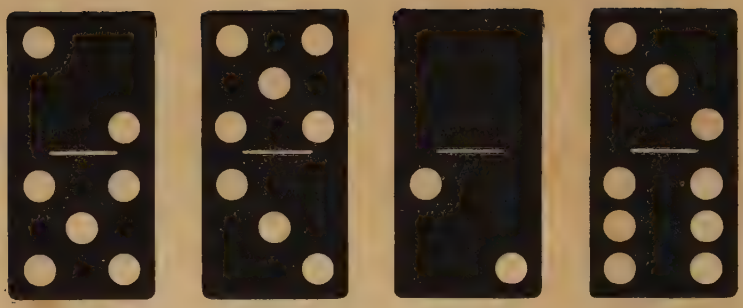
Find the right side of your desk.

Who sits on your right?

Point to the child on your left.

Find the left side of this page.

Which is your right foot?

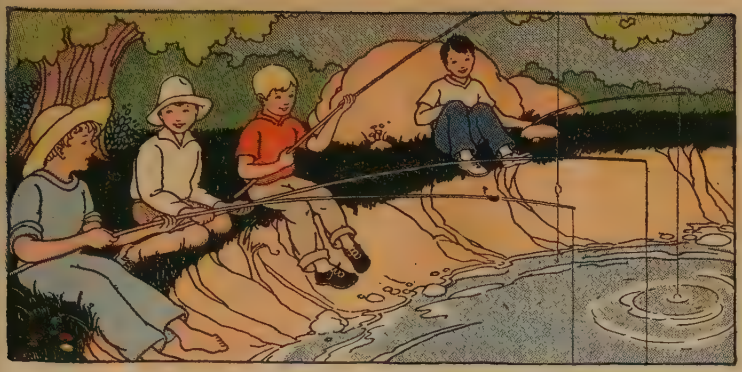


Tell the number of dots that there are on each of these dominoes.

5 and 2 are 7. 2 and 0 are ——.

3 and 5 are ——. 6 and 3 are ——.

We have turned the dominoes. How many dots are there now on each?



1. Dick caught 3 little fish and 5 big fish. Dick caught —— fish.

2. Jim caught 6 fish and then he caught 3 more. This made —— fish.

3. Joe caught 2 fish, and Brother Sam caught none. Joe and Sam had —— fish to take home.

2	3	5	6	2	3	0	5
$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

4 and 3 are ——. 3 and 4 are ——.

6 and 4 are ——. 4 and 6 are ——.

2 and 6 are ——. 6 and 2 are ——.

5 and 4 are ——. 4 and 5 are ——.

3	4	6	4	6	4	2	5
4	6	2	3	4	5	6	4
7	10	8	7	10	9	8	9

4 and 5 have the same sum as 5 and ——.

2 and —— are 8. 5 and —— are 9.

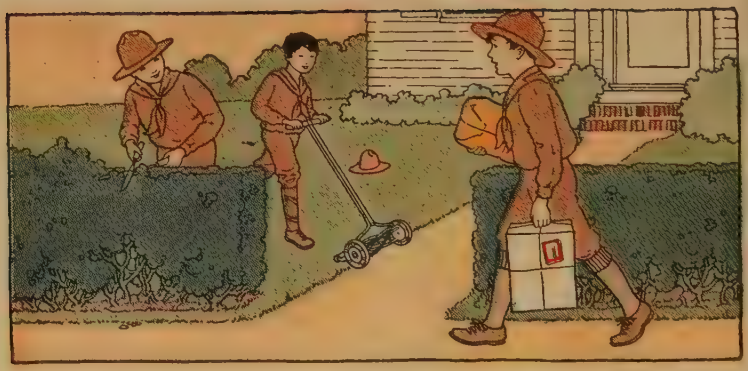
6 and —— are 10. 4 and —— are 7.

1. Ida found 6 four-leaf clovers and then 2 more. She had —— four-leaf clovers in all.

2. Jean found 4 by the pond and 5 on the hill. She found —— in all.

3. Sally found 4 in the field and 3 in the park. She had —— in all.

4. Mary found 4 and Ida gave her 6. Mary then had ——.



1. The Boy Scouts mowed 3 lawns yesterday and 7 the day before. They mowed —— lawns in all.

2. Jack earned 6¢ yesterday and nothing today. He earned ——¢.

3. Ned worked 2 hours yesterday and 8 today. He worked —— hours.

2	8	0	3	6	7	2	7
$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{2}{9}$

Cover the sums and try to say them. Write the sums.

1.	5	4	2	3	7	2	5	0
	3	6	7	5	2	6	4	2
	8	10	9	8	9	8	9	2
2.	3	5	2	4	3	6	4	0
	6	2	8	5	0	4	3	9
	9	7	10	9	3	10	7	9
3.	5	3	4	8	0	6	2	7
	4	7	0	2	7	3	5	3
	9	10	4	10	7	9	7	10
4.	1	3	0	8	7	6	0	9
	0	4	5	0	2	2	6	0
	1	7	5	8	9	8	6	9

A number and 0 is the number itself.

0 and a number is the number itself.

The boys have —— carts.

Joe has 2 pumpkins in his cart. Dick has 3 and Fred has 5.

How many pumpkins are there?

We think, "5 and 3 are 8. 8 and 2 are 10."

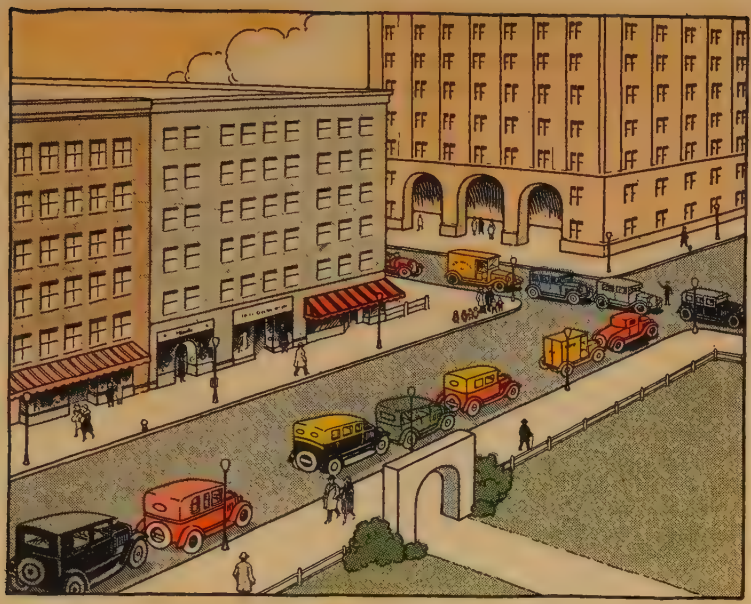
We say, "5, 8, 10."

There are 10 pumpkins.

Here are the figures.

Read what they say.

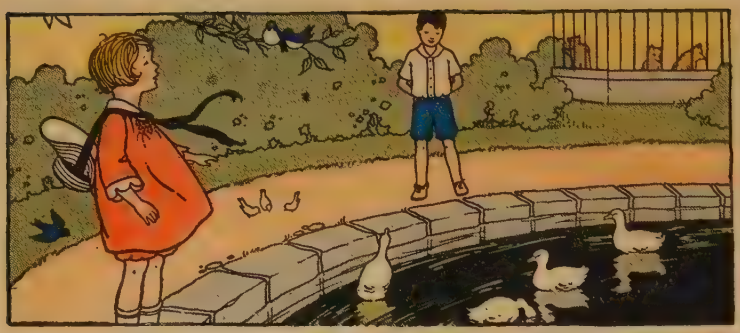
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$



1. The policeman stopped 2 cars. Then 3 cars came and then 2 more. He stopped —— cars in all.

2. He made 2 men, 2 boys, and 4 girls wait. —— people waited.

3. He let 5 cars, 3 cars, and 2 cars cross. This made —— cars.



1. Jim saw 3 bears in the park. Tom saw 2 bears and Ned saw 5. The boys saw —— bears in all.

2. Nell saw 4 blackbirds, 3 robins, and 2 bluebirds. She saw —— birds.

3. Mrs. Bluebird had 3 eggs, Mrs. Robin had 3, and Mrs. Wren had 2. They had —— eggs in all.

4. Dan saw 4 ducks in the pond, 3 ducks on the road, and none in the pen. He saw —— ducks in all.

Make up a problem about the children in this picture.

Make up one about the umbrellas.

Draw 3 cakes and put 3 candles on each cake.

Write "3 and 3 and 3 are ——."

Make up problems about these:

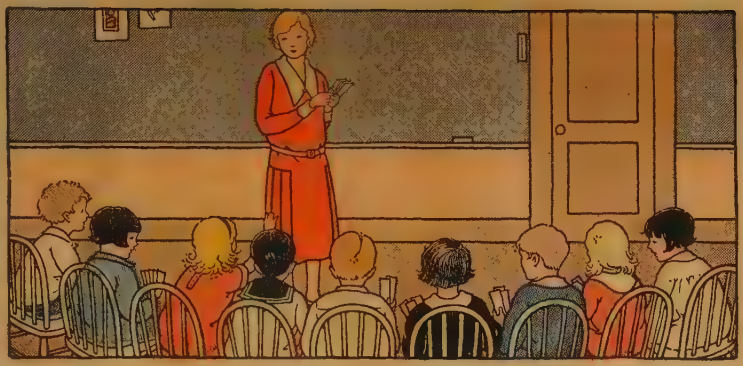
1	4	2	2	1	2	1	4
3	0	2	1	2	2	3	1
5	3	4	5	4	5	4	5

Try to give the sums in 1 minute:

1.	5	3	2	5	4	2	3	7
	2	6	8	3	6	6	4	2
2.	7	5	2	3	4	8	2	6
	3	4	5	7	5	2	7	4

Give the missing numbers:

3.	2	4	6	4	7	4	8	5
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	7	10	8	9	10	7	10	8
4.	6	3	2	5	6	7	5	2
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	9	10	8	9	10	9	7	10
5.	3	5	4	7	2	3	4	3
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	7	8	9	10	9	8	10	9



Miss Day has 10 number cards.
The children have these cards:

Sam, 6.	Jim, 7.	Sue, 9.
Ned, 8.	Joe, 4.	May, 3.

Jim has —— more cards than Joe.
Ned has —— more than Sam.
Sue has —— more than May.
Miss Day has —— cards more than Sam, —— more than Ned, and —— more than May.

The toy shop is having a sale.

1. The spool doll is marked 8¢. The man tells May that she can buy it for 2¢ less. May pays 6¢.

2. The rabbit is marked 10¢. At 2¢ less, Bob must pay ——¢.

3. The top is marked 8¢. At 2¢ less, it will cost ——¢.

4. The car is marked 9¢, but Bob buys it for 2¢ less. He pays ——¢ for the car.

5. The drum is marked 9¢. At 3¢ less, it will cost ——¢.

6. The doll in the box is 10¢. If Betty pays 4¢ less, she pays ——¢.

7. Bob pays 4¢ less than 9¢ for the horn. He pays ——¢.

8. The ball is marked 7¢. At 2¢ less, it will cost ——¢.

9. On Friday each toy costs 3¢ less than the price in the picture. Give the new prices.

10. Give the new prices when each toy costs 4¢ less.

1. Ted bought 5 candy bars. The train boy had 9 bars. He had —— bars left.

2. The boy had 7 books. Aunt May bought 2. This left —— books.

3. Ann had 10¢ and spent 6¢ for candy. She had ——¢ left.

4. The train boy had 9 boxes of candy. When he sold 7 boxes, he had —— boxes left.

5. Ted had 8¢. He paid 5¢ for a newspaper for Aunt May. He had ——¢ left.

6. The train boy had 10 papers and sold 8. This left —— papers.

7. Jane had 10¢ and spent 7¢ for apples. She had ——¢ left.

7 from 10 is ——.	2 from 8 is ——.
6 from 9 is ——.	4 from 9 is ——.
4 from 7 is ——.	2 from 10 is ——.
3 from 8 is ——.	5 from 7 is ——.
2 from 9 is ——.	6 from 8 is ——.
3 from 10 is ——.	4 from 10 is ——.

The boys were coasting on the hill. They counted the number of slides each boy had.

Here are the numbers:

Fred, 8.	Joe, 5.	Tom, 7.
Dick, 1.	Will, 9.	Sam, 2.

1. Who had the most slides?

2. Who had the fewest slides?

3. Tom had —— more slides than Sam had.

4. Fred had —— more than Tom.

5. Tom had —— more than Joe.

6. Joe had —— more than Sam.

7. Will had —— more than Fred.

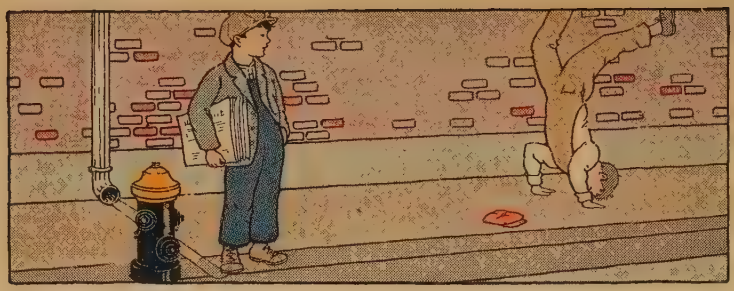
8. Tell how many more slides Will had than each of the others.

9. Fred had —— more than Dick.

10. Tell how many more slides each of the others had than Dick.

11. Joe and Sam together had as many slides as ——.

12. Fred and Dick together had as many slides as ——.



Jim had 7 papers to sell. He sold 7 papers. He had —— papers left.

Dick had 5 papers. He sold none. He had —— papers left.

7	5	1	4	6	3	8	2
7	0	1	4	6	0	0	0
0	5	0	0	0	3	8	2

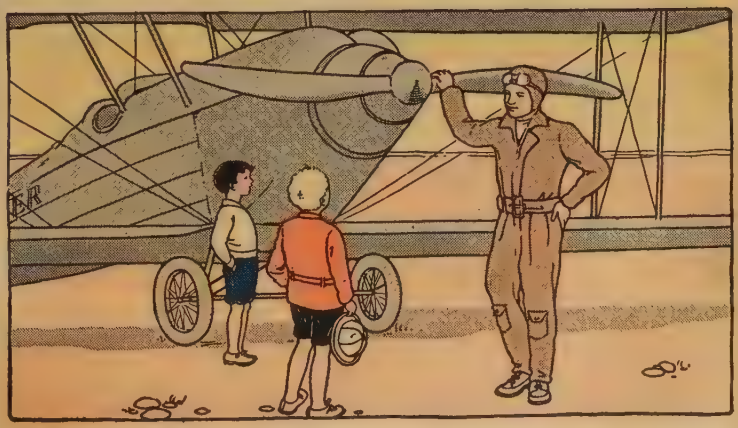
Taking a number away from itself leaves 0.

Taking 0 away from a number leaves the number.

Take the lower number away from the upper number:

1.	8	10	5	10	9	6	9	7
	5	4	5	3	5	0	2	5
2.	9	7	4	10	9	8	3	9
	9	3	0	2	6	2	3	4

3. Jim had 3 rides in an airplane. Dan had none. Jim had —— more rides than Dan.



Write the sums in 2 minutes:

1.	9	5	6	8	6	3	6	7
	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	1
2.	5	7	3	7	6	5	3	4
	3	2	4	3	2	4	7	3
3.	4	8	2	5	7	4	0	2
	6	1	7	1	0	2	1	6

4. Jane has 6 small beads and 4 big ones. She has —— beads.

5. Ann has 2 red storybooks and 3 green ones. She has —— books.

6. Mr. Lee has 3 plum trees and 6 apple trees. He has —— trees.

7. Joe found 4 eggs in one nest and 5 in another. He found —— eggs.

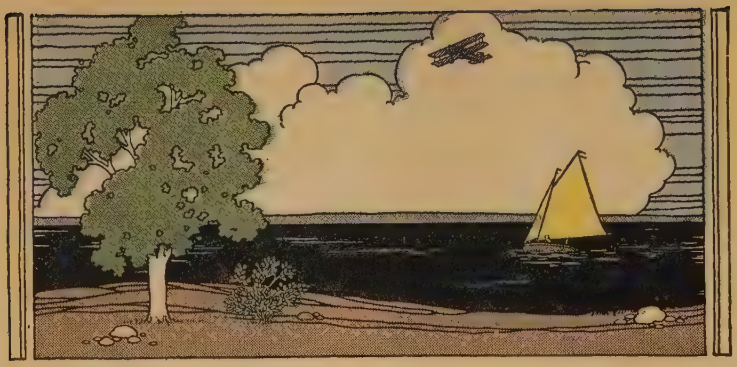
Take the lower number away from the upper number:

1.	7	9	10	8	7	5	6	4
	2	3	5	6	4	3	5	1
2.	8	9	6	10	7	6	9	5
	4	7	3	8	0	4	6	5
3.	8	4	7	8	9	8	10	2
	3	4	5	1	5	8	2	0

4. Joe had 10 marbles. When he lost 7, he had —— marbles left.

5. Tom has 6¢. To buy a toy gun that costs 10¢, he needs ——¢ more.

6. Alice has 6 tardy marks and Nell has only 2. Alice has —— more tardy marks than Nell.



Read, using "higher" or "lower":

1. A tree is —— than a bush.
2. A boat is —— than an airplane.
3. A house is —— than a church.

Read, using "more" or "less":

4. 10 cakes are —— than 3 cakes.
5. 2¢ is —— than 8¢.
6. One hundred is —— than fifty
7. Twenty is —— than thirty.
8. Sixty is —— than seventy.

Can you count to more than 100?

Begin "one hundred one, one hundred two, one hundred three," and go as far as you can.

Think of 30 and 36. To turn 30 into 36, we put 6 for the 0.

To turn 70 into 74, we must put —— for the ——.

125 is one hundred twenty-five.

To turn 100 into 125, we put 2 and —— for the two 0's.

To turn 100 into 105, we must put —— for the last 0.

Write 100 and turn it into 108.

Read these numbers: 136, 104, 128, 111, 122, 107, 115, 101, 157.

Find these pages in this book.

We like to play Indians. Sticks and sacks make good wigwams.

1. Joe brought 9 sticks and Fred brought 4. We had —— sticks.

2. Betty found 2 sacks and Jane found 9. We had —— sacks.

3. Jack nailed on 8 sacks and Sam nailed on 3. This took —— sacks.

4. May brought 6 goose feathers and 6 duck feathers for headdresses. She brought —— feathers in all.

5. Tom used 9 long feathers and 2 short ones. He used —— feathers.

6. Nell used 3 duck and 8 goose feathers. She used —— feathers.

7. Sam made 8 arrows and Roy made 8. They made —— arrows.

8. Ida drew 4 Indian pictures and Sue drew 9. They drew —— pictures.

2	8	3	6	9	4	8	9
9	8	8	6	2	9	3	4
11	16	11	12	11	13	11	13

The children shot at the target. Each added to find his score.

1. The boys had 8 arrows and the girls had 4. 8 and 4 are ——.

2. Jack's arrows struck 7 and 4. Jack said, "7 and 4 are ——."

3. Betty's arrows struck 4 and 8. She said, "4 and 8 are ——."

4. Jane's score was 9. Her next arrow missed the target. Jane said, "9 and 0 are ——."

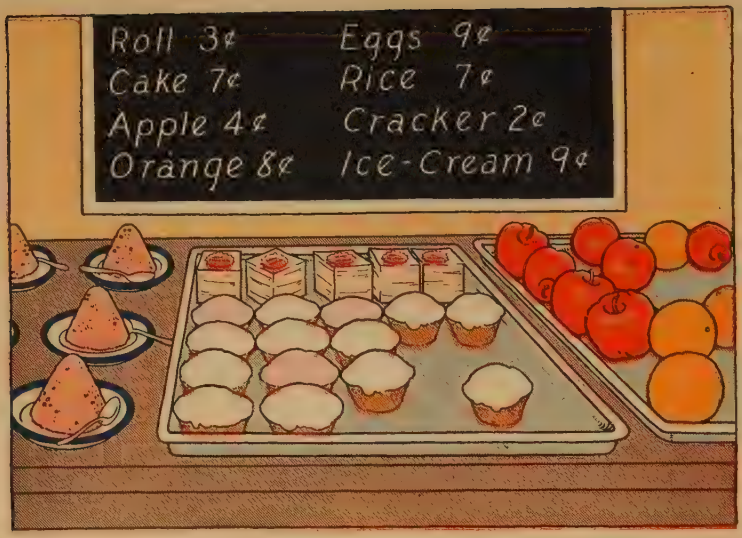
5. Dick's arrows struck 4 and 7. Dick said, "4 and 7 are ——."

6. Joe added 7 and 7. He said, "7 and 7 are ——." He might have said, "Two 7's are ——."

7. Dan had to add 9 and 9. 9 and 9 are ——. Two 9's are ——.

8. Miss Day read 9 Indian stories to the class last week and 3 today. She read —— stories in all.

4	3	7	8	9	4	7	9
7	9	7	4	9	8	4	3
11	12	14	12	18	12	11	12



1. Joe bought a small cake for 7¢ and an apple for 4¢. He paid ——¢.

2. Betty bought ice cream for 9¢ and an apple for 4¢. She paid ——¢.

3. An orange costs 8¢ and a roll costs 3¢. They both cost ——¢.

4. Ice cream costs 9¢ and a roll costs 3¢. They both cost ——¢.

5. 2 oranges cost ——¢.

6. An apple and a cake cost ——¢.

7. 2 dishes of rice cost ——¢.

8. Eggs and crackers cost ——¢.

9. 2 ice creams cost ——¢.

10. A roll and eggs cost ——¢.

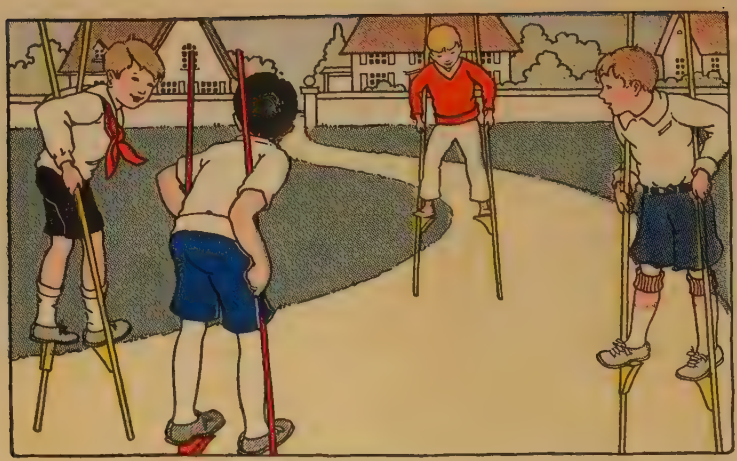
11. An orange and an apple cost ——¢.

12. An apple and eggs cost ——¢.

Cover the sums and say them:

13.	4	3	8	9	6	3	8	9
	7	9	8	2	6	8	4	9
	11	12	16	11	12	11	12	18

14.	8	4	7	9	4	7	2	9
	3	8	4	3	9	7	9	4
	11	12	11	12	13	14	11	13



Joe and Dick bought long pieces of wood to make stilts. Fred and Jack bought shorter pieces.

1. Two 8-cent pieces cost ——¢.

2. Two 9-cent pieces cost ——¢.

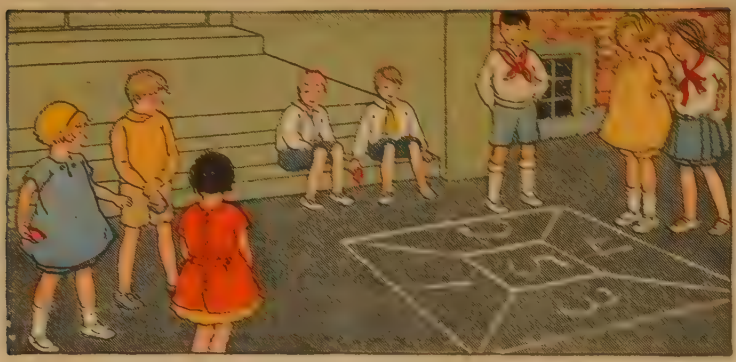
3. Two 6-cent pieces cost ——¢.

4. Two 7-cent pieces cost ——¢.

5. Joe walked 3 blocks and then 8 blocks. He walked —— blocks.

Topknot has 4 little chicks and Blackie has 6. Together the two hens have —— chicks.

Make up more problems about the picture.



If the bean bag falls on a line, it counts 0. Who won this game?

Ann	Tom	Eva	Dan	Ned	May	Nan
2	2	3	3	1	0	2
3	5	0	1	4	3	2
5	2	4	5	2	2	4

Find the highest score here:

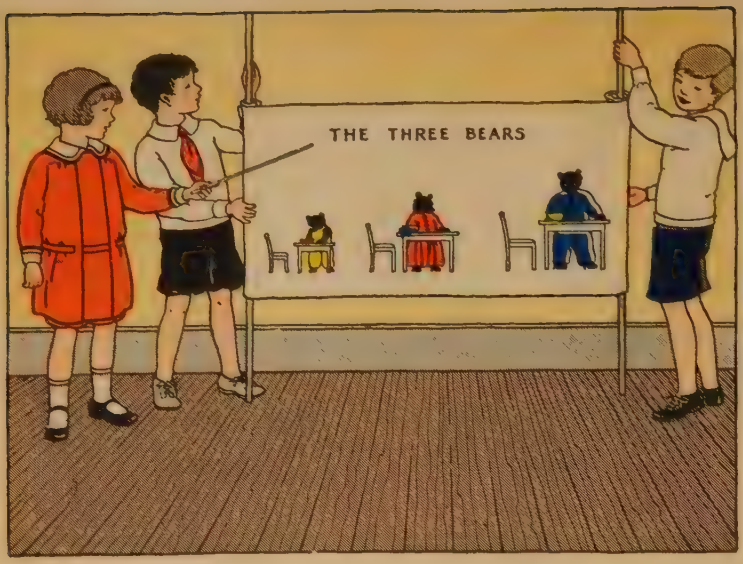
2	3	2	1	5	2	4	1	3
3	0	5	2	0	2	0	5	4
4	3	1	0	3	3	4	3	3

Give the missing numbers:

1.	7	2	9	3	1	5	4	1
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	8	5	10	6	2	10	6	10
2.	4	8	3	6	2	7	4	2
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	7	10	9	10	8	10	9	7

Take the lower number away from the upper number:

3.	~~10~~	9	8	~~10~~	8	3	6	~~10~~
	4	2	3	2	4	1	2	3
4.	9	4	9	7	~~10~~	4	9	8
	5	1	8	5	6	3	7	5
5.	4	9	5	8	9	7	8	7
	2	1	3	1	6	1	6	3



The children are making a movie.
They draw pictures for the stories.
Each child is to make 10 pictures.

May has made 7. Joe has made 5.
Jack has made 4. Dick has made 3.
Sam has made 8. Fred has made 9.

How many more must each make?

Give the sums in 1 minute:

1.	4	8	9	7	8	3	4	9
	9	4	2	7	3	9	7	9
2.	7	9	8	2	6	3	9	4
	4	3	8	9	6	8	4	8

Give the missing numbers:

3.	9	3	7	8	4	2	8	4
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	12	11	14	16	12	11	12	11
4.	8	4	7	9	6	9	3	9
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	11	13	11	18	12	11	12	13
5.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	6	8	7	3	9	4	8	2
	12	11	14	12	13	11	12	11

LUNCH-ROOM PRICES		
Roll, 3¢	Cake, 7¢	Orange, 8¢
Milk, 5¢	Rice, 7¢	Cracker, 2¢
Eggs, 9¢	Apple, 4¢	Ice Cream, 9¢

1. Eggs and crackers cost ——¢.

2. For 13¢ Jane can buy an apple and ——.

3. For 12¢ Sam can buy

A roll and ——.

An apple and ——.

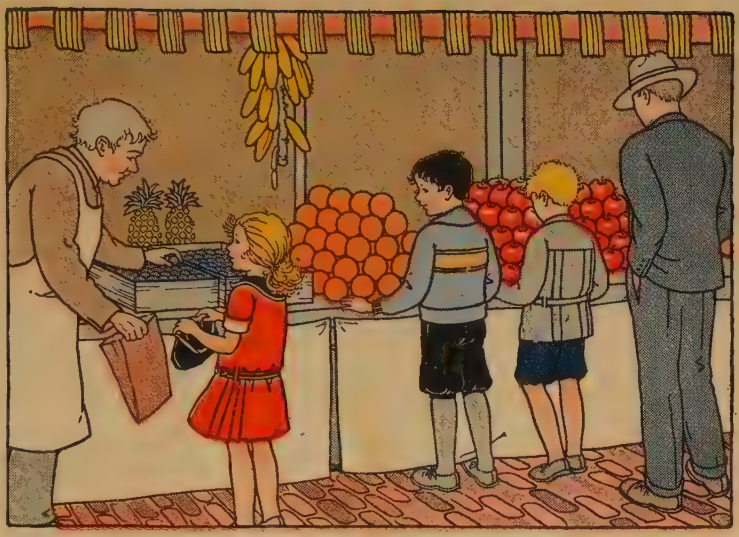
An orange and ——.

4. For 11¢ Betty can buy

A roll and ——.

Crackers and ——.

An apple and ——.



1. Joe had 11¢. He bought an apple for 7¢. He had ——¢ left.

2. Mary had 12¢. She paid 9¢ for plums and had ——¢ left.

3. Jack had 16¢ and bought an orange for 8¢. He had ——¢ left.

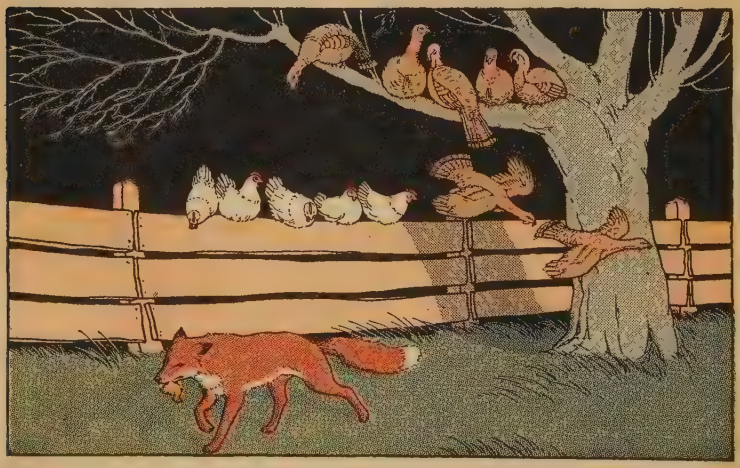
4. The man had 13 pears and sold 9 of them. He had —— pears left.

1. Tom found 4 eggs in the barn, but broke 1. He had —— eggs left.

2. Topknot had 10 chicks, but a fox took 1. This left —— chicks.

3. Grandmother had 8 hens. At night 5 went to sleep on the fence. That left —— hens in the henhouse.

4. Make up more problems like these about this picture.

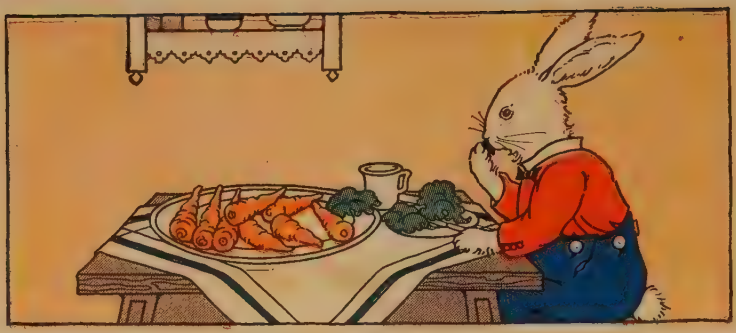


Tell how many are left:

1.	11	16	11	12	11	18	11	12
	9	8	2	8	4	9	7	3
2.	9	14	7	13	12	11	13	12
	4	7	3	4	6	3	9	4
3.	10	8	9	8	10	11	10	12
	7	2	5	6	4	8	6	9

Find the sums:

4.	6	9	5	4	8	9	3	8
	6	2	4	9	8	3	8	4
5.	7	3	9	7	2	6	8	9
	4	9	4	2	9	4	3	9
6.	3	7	4	4	7	4	8	2
	7	7	8	7	3	5	2	7



1. Peter Rabbit had 11 carrots for dinner. He ate only 3. He left —— carrots.

2. He had 12 lettuce leaves. He ate 9. This left —— leaves.

3. Next day Peter had 4 carrots. He ate 4. He left —— carrots.

4. He ate 4 lettuce leaves and then 8 more. He ate —— leaves.

5. Molly ate 2 carrots and then 9 more. She ate —— carrots.

1. Mary dug 2 wells in the sand. Jane dug 5. This made —— wells.

2. Grace found 13 shells, but she lost 4. She had —— shells left.

3. They took off their shoes. They had 12 shoes, but can find only 4. They have lost —— shoes.

4. Jane took 13 minutes to find her shoes. Mary took 9. Jane took —— minutes longer than Mary.

Mother needed a dozen eggs.

Jane went to the store.

The man sold her 12 eggs.

She asked for a dozen apples.

He counted out 12 apples.

He said, "A dozen means 12."

A dozen cans is —— cans.

A dozen bars of soap is —— bars.

Ann was getting dinner.

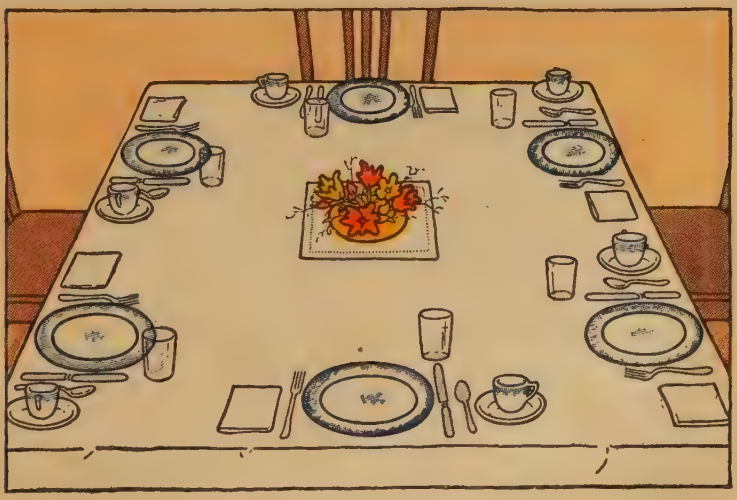
She sent John to the store.

He asked for a half-dozen eggs.

The man counted out 6 eggs.

Grace set the table for 6 people. She put a half-dozen plates and a half-dozen glasses on the table.

She also put —— knives, —— forks, and —— spoons on the table.



This is our school reading table.

1. Mary read 6 pages yesterday and 5 today. She read —— pages.

2. Sue read 8 pages and then 7 more. She read —— pages in all.

3. Tom read about 7 bears and 5 tigers. This made —— animals.

4. Jack found 7 pictures of dogs in one book and 8 in another. He found —— pictures in all.

5. Ann copied 9 lines and then 8 more. She copied —— lines.

6. It took Joe 6 days to read one book and 9 days to read another. It took him —— days in all.

7. There were 5 red books and 7 blue ones. This made —— books.

8. The teacher brought 5 new books on Monday and 6 on Tuesday. This made —— new books.

5	7	8	6	9	5	6	9
6	8	9	5	6	7	9	8
11	15	17	11	15	12	15	17

Jack and Ned were hunting eggs.

1. They counted 7 black hens and 9 white ones. This made —— hens.

2. They saw 6 little chicks and 8 big ones. They saw —— chicks.

3. Ned found 6 eggs yesterday and 7 today. He found —— eggs.

4. Jack found 8 eggs in the hen-house and 6 more in a haystack. He found —— eggs in all.

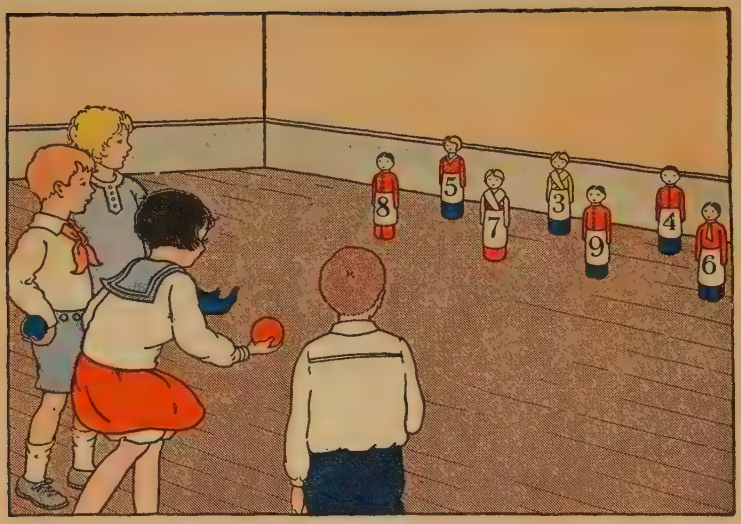
5. On Friday Jack found 9 eggs and on Saturday he found 5 more. He found —— eggs on both days.

6. The boys had 7 white eggs and 6 brown ones. They had —— eggs.

7. They put 8 eggs in Ned's hat and 5 in a pail. They had —— eggs.

8. In Topknot's nest there were 5 eggs and in Blackie's nest there were 9 eggs. This made —— eggs.

6	7	5	6	8	5	9	7
8	9	9	7	6	8	7	6
14	16	14	13	14	13	16	13



In this game each player rolls the ball twice.

Frank knocked down 8 and then 4. His score was ——.

Add to see who won this game:

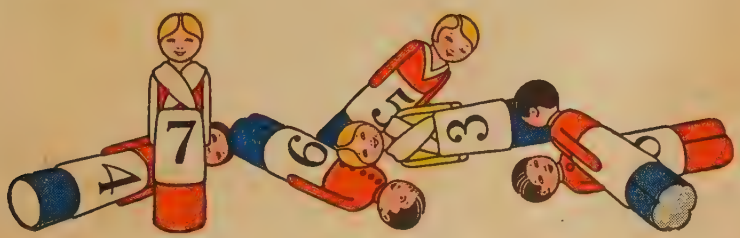
May	Joe	Tom	Bob	Dan	Ned	Sue
8	9	3	7	9	6	9
7	5	8	6	3	5	8

If a ball knocks down more than one, they count only the highest.

They played three more games.

Add to find the highest score in each of these rows:

1.	3	8	6	8	7	8	7	5
	9	6	7	9	8	3	9	8
2.	3	7	4	5	6	4	5	3
	8	5	9	7	9	8	6	9
3.	4	9	6	9	8	7	9	5
	7	4	8	7	5	4	6	9



Find the sums:

1.	5	6	5	8	9	8	9	7
	8	9	7	6	7	5	8	5
2.	5	7	5	6	8	6	7	9
	6	8	9	7	9	5	6	5

Give the missing numbers:

3.	5	8	7	5	7	8	9	6
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	13	14	16	11	15	13	16	13
4.	6	7	6	5	8	6	8	9
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	15	12	14	13	17	11	15	14
5.	9	8	7	6	7	5	9	5
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	17	14	13	15	16	14	15	12

The girls made pop-corn balls.

Kate did less work than May.

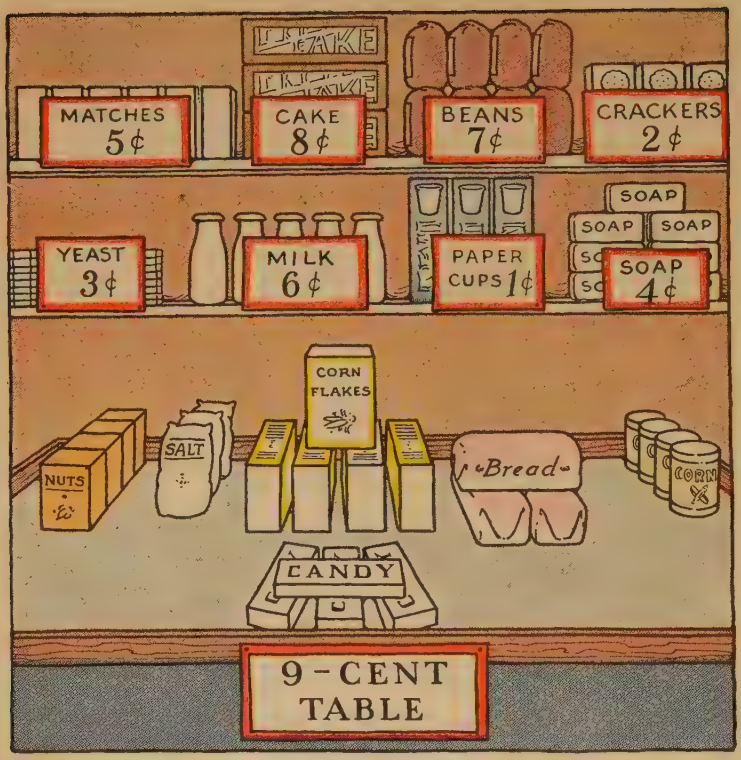
She shook the popper fewer times.

They used 1 cup of water and 3 of sugar. 1 is —— less than 3.

Kate made 3 pop-corn balls and May made 5. 3 is —— less than 5.

Tell how much less the lower number is than the upper number:

9	5	7	4	8	6	5	6
1	2	6	2	1	3	1	4



At our store things that usually cost 10¢ are sold today for 9¢.

9¢ is ——¢ less than 10¢.

A paper cup costs ——¢ less than a bottle of milk.

Crackers cost 2¢ and milk costs 6¢. Together they cost ——¢.

Tell how much it costs for

Nuts and cake.	Bread and milk.
Salt and corn.	Candy and yeast.
Corn and beans.	Salt and matches.

Find these sums:

2	6	4	2	5	4	3	1
9	6	3	8	9	6	8	5
7	5	6	8	7	3	5	4
8	4	7	3	9	2	8	7

Tell how much less the lower number is than the upper number:

7	9	7	6	8	9	5	8
2	5	5	2	4	7	3	2

After the man plays, Jocko passes his cup for pennies.

A man gave him 5¢, a boy 3¢, and a girl 4¢. This made ——¢.

The next time he got 4¢, 5¢, and 2¢. 4¢, 5¢, and 2¢ are ——¢.

The man played all day long.
Jocko passed his cup many times.
Find how much he got each time.

1.	1	8	6	2	3	3	5	6
	7	1	4	6	5	6	7	3
	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1
2.	7	7	8	7	8	4	7	1
	2	5	1	2	1	3	2	8
	2	1	2	1	6	5	5	1
3.	4	6	5	6	3	8	2	4
	3	2	4	4	4	1	1	3
	3	4	2	4	5	4	5	6
4.	5	7	2	8	6	7	6	5
	4	3	5	1	2	6	2	1
	1	2	4	3	3	3	7	7

Each girl wants 15 jackstones.

1. Nell has 9 and needs ——. 9 is —— less than 15.

2. Betty has 8 and needs ——. 8 is —— less than 15.

3. Jean has 6 and needs ——. 6 is —— less than 15.

4. Jim had 17 marbles. He gave Tom 8. He had —— marbles left.

5. Frank had 16 marbles, but he lost 9. He had —— marbles left.

6. Joe has 14 marbles, Tom has 9, and Ned has 5. Joe has —— more than Tom and —— more than Ned.

7. Fred has 16 marbles and Jim has 7. Fred has —— more than Jim.

12 is —— more than 7.
11 is —— more than 5.
14 is —— more than 6.

Read these in the same way:

13	15	11	13	17	14	12	13
6	7	6	7	9	8	5	8
7	8	5	6	8	6	7	5

Tell how many are left:

1.	11	13	17	11	15	14	13	15
	5	6	8	6	7	9	7	8
2.	14	12	17	14	13	15	13	12
	6	7	9	8	5	9	8	5
3.	14	16	15	14	16	15	17	13
	5	9	6	9	7	8	8	7

4. Make up problems about balloons.

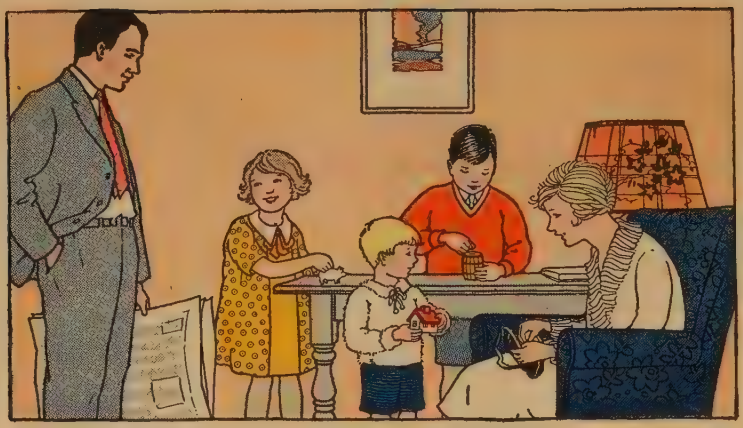
The children are making booklets.
Each one is to make 13 pictures.
They have made this many:

Joe, 4.	Sam, 8.	Jack, 6.
May, 7.	Fred, 9.	Dick, 5.

How many more must each make?

4 is —— less than 13.

7 is —— less than 13.



Father gave the children 10¢ each and Mother gave them pennies to put in their new savings banks.

Add to find how much they have:

10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	7	5	8	1	3	6	4

Add these numbers:

12	17	15	18	11	13	16	14
3	1	1	1	2	3	1	4

Nell earned 14¢ doing errands and 25¢ washing the dishes. How much did she earn in all?

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \underline{25} \\ 39 \end{array}$$

Here are the numbers.

5 and 4 are 9.

2 and 1 are 3.

The sum is 39. Nell earned 39¢.

Add these numbers to find how much these children earned:

1.	2	4	3	2	4	5	6	7
	43	21	52	34	15	22	31	42
2.	31	30	15	42	34	42	51	46
	56	69	72	26	45	35	44	12
3.	23	12	75	16	13	18	21	20
	11	32	23	23	52	10	48	70

Give the missing numbers:

1.	11	15	12	14	11	15	13	12
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	14	17	15	19	17	19	15	19

2.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10	11	13	12	15	14	10	17
	16	15	19	16	17	18	13	19

3. Mrs. Duck called her 13 little ones. Only 10 came. There were —— missing.

Tell what number is left:

1.	12	17	13	16	14	18	15	18
	1	4	2	3	2	4	3	1
2.	16	15	17	15	16	18	13	14
	4	5	1	4	2	7	1	3
3.	19	17	17	18	15	16	19	18
	6	2	6	3	2	1	2	5

A toy train costs 89¢. A toy wagon costs 54¢. How much more does the train cost than the wagon?

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ \underline{54} \\ 35 \end{array}$$

4 from 9 is 5.

5 from 8 is 3.

The answer is 35. The train costs 35¢ more than the wagon.

Kite
25¢

Airplane
74¢

Balloon
13¢

Jumping jack
44¢

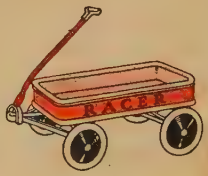
Skates
78¢

Pin wheel
21¢

Doll carriage
70¢

Scooter
98¢

Engine
89¢



Wagon
97¢

Street car
22¢

Top
10¢

Bus
65¢

Which toys cost less than 50¢?
Which toys cost more than 50¢?
Which is the cheapest toy?
Which toy costs most of all?

Tell how much more it costs to buy

1. A doll carriage than a top.
2. A wagon than a street car.
3. A scooter than the skates.
4. A bus than a kite.
5. A wagon than a pin wheel.
6. A kite than a top.
7. A bus than a jumping jack.
8. A scooter than a bus.
9. The skates than a balloon.
10. An engine than a pin wheel.
11. An airplane than a jumping jack.

Tell how much more a boy needs:

He wants these toys	He has
1. An engine, 89¢	40¢
2. A scooter, 98¢	64¢
3. A jumping jack, 44¢	21¢

Tell how much a boy has left:

He has	He buys these toys
4. 89¢	A pair of skates, 78¢
5. 38¢	A top, 10¢
6. 96¢	A bus, 65¢
7. 37¢	A kite, 25¢
8. 46¢	A pin wheel, 21¢
9. 25¢	A balloon, 13¢
10. 99¢	A wagon, 97¢
11. 38¢	A street car, 22¢

Dime
10¢

Nickel
5¢

Penny
1¢

A nickel will buy just as much as 5 pennies. A nickel is 5¢.

A nickel and a penny are ——¢.

A dime will buy just as much as 2 nickels. A dime is 10¢.

A dime and a nickel are ——¢.

A dime and 3 pennies are ——¢.

Count by 5's to 50.

3 nickels are 15¢. Four 5's are ——.

5 nickels are 25¢. Six 5's are ——.

7 nickels are 35¢. Eight 5's are ——.

10 nickels are 50¢. Nine 5's are ——.

Which box of money will buy the most?

A dime and 4 pennies are ——¢.

A dime is —— nickels.

A dime will buy just as much as —— nickel and —— pennies.

2 dimes are ——¢.

Tell which is greater:

1 dime or 2 nickels.

2 nickels or 9 pennies.

19 pennies or 2 dimes

Quarter
25¢

Dime
10¢

Nickel
5¢

A quarter of a dollar buys the same as 2 dimes and 1 nickel.

A quarter is 25¢.

A quarter buys just as much as 1 dime and —— nickels.

It buys as much as —— nickels.

A quarter and a dime are ——¢.

A quarter and 2 pennies are ——¢.

I have 29¢. I have a quarter and —— pennies.

2 dimes and 5 pennies make a ——.

Dan had a dime and spent 5¢. He had ——¢ left.

Betty had 2 nickels and spent 4¢. She had ——¢ left.

Frank had 2 dimes and 1 nickel. He spent 3¢. He had ——¢ left.

Tell how many cents each has:

May: 2 dimes and 1 nickel.

Lucy: 1 dime and 1 nickel.

Sam: 9 pennies and 1 dime.

Tom: 1 quarter and 1 dime.

2 dimes are 20¢. Two 10's are ——.

4 dimes are 40¢. Six 10's are ——.

5 dimes are 50¢. Eight 10's are ——.

7 dimes are 70¢. Ten 10's are ——.

Can you name the animals?

The first animal is the heaviest.

He has the thickest legs, the largest ears, and the widest back.

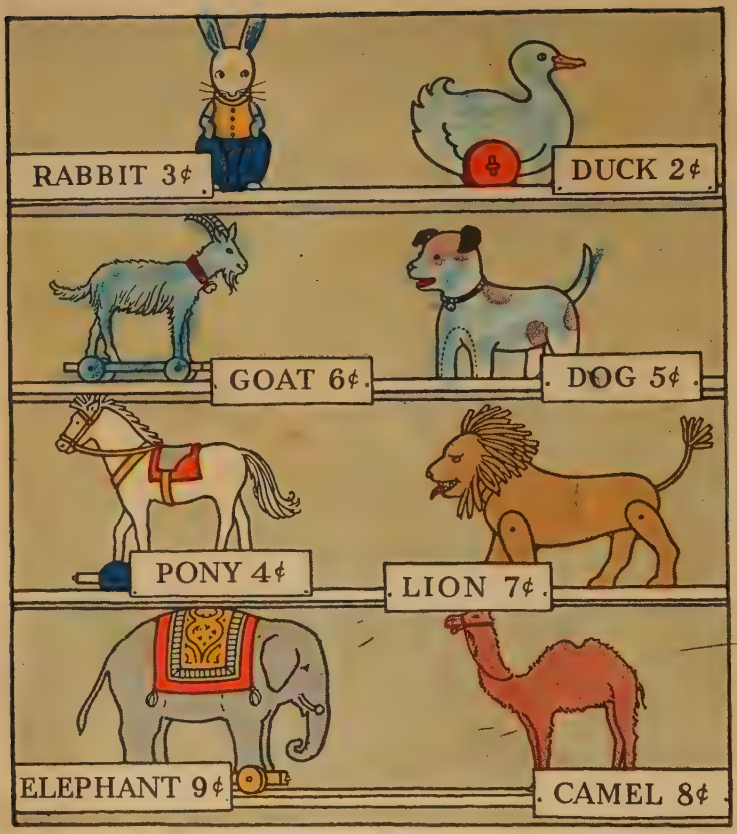
The second animal is taller.

His neck and legs are longer.

The third animal has the shortest legs and the longest tail.

The —— is nearest the tent.

The —— is farthest from the tent.



Mother said, "Joe, you may buy two toys."

If you were Joe, which two toys would you buy?

Tell what these toys cost:

1. A pony and a camel.

2. A lion and an elephant.

3. A dog and a goat.

4. An elephant and a camel.

5. A duck and an elephant.

6. An elephant and a goat.

7. 2 dogs cost ——¢. Tell what two of each of the other toys cost.

8. For 12¢ Joe can buy the —— and the ——. He can buy two toys in other ways. What are they?

9. Tell all the ways in which Joe can buy two toys for 14¢; for 11¢; for 13¢; for 16¢; for 15¢.

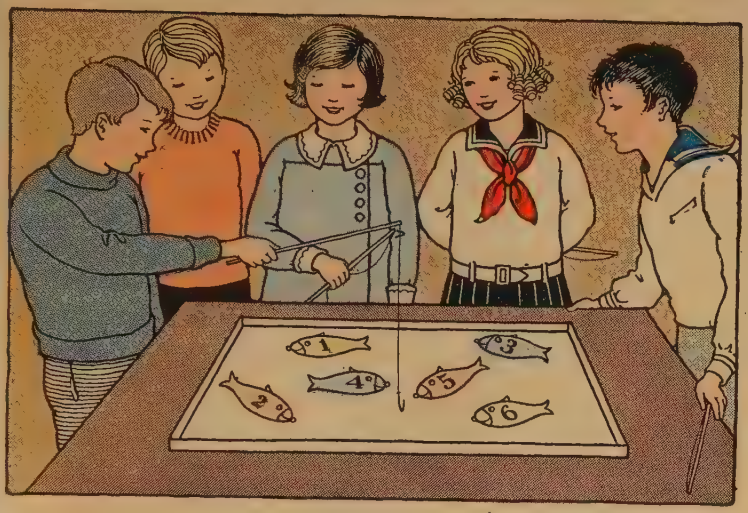
These children are rolling eggs.

Ann had 25 eggs, 12 red and the rest blue. She had —— blue eggs.

Frank had 24 eggs. He broke 12 of them. He had —— eggs left.

Tell how many eggs each has left:

Jim	Roy	Eva	Ned	Tom	May	Bob
32	49	35	26	38	47	54
20	26	13	10	15	23	30



Each player has three turns. If he fails to catch a fish, he gets 0.

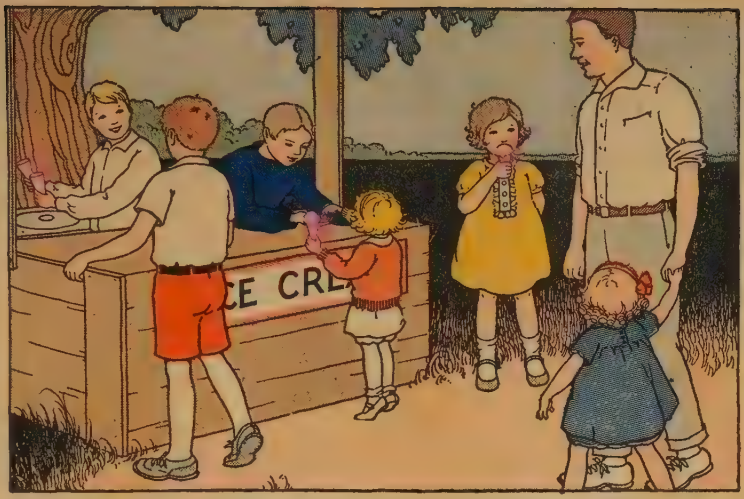
1.	0	4	5	6	4	0	4	2
	3	0	5	3	5	0	5	4
	5	3	4	0	3	5	4	3
2.	3	5	4	3	4	0	5	0
	1	0	4	4	0	6	3	0
	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	0

Here are the number of spelling words missed in three weeks. Who missed the fewest in each row?

	Nan	Tom	Roy	Joe	Nell	Fred	Sam
	6	5	7	7	6	5	5
	2	2	4	3	4	2	3
	5	4	4	6	3	6	5

	Jim	May	Dan	Ted	Bob	Tim	Pete
	6	7	8	6	7	1	9
	4	4	4	3	5	3	3
	5	3	4	3	4	3	6

	Ned	Sue	Ray	Ann	Bess	Kate	Will
	8	0	5	8	3	1	9
	0	1	6	2	0	2	0
	4	4	0	5	8	1	2

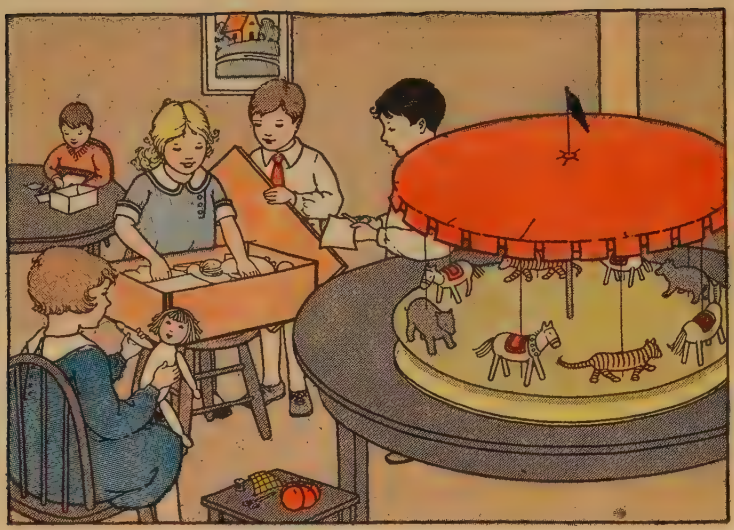


Tom and Jack sold ice-cream cones at their stand.

Yesterday they took in 30¢, then 40¢, and then 20¢. This made 90¢.

Find these sums:

30	10	20	40	50	40	30
40	20	10	30	20	10	20
20	40	50	10	20	30	10



These boys and girls are making presents for a children's home.

1. They made a merry-go-round with 4 horses, 2 tigers, and 2 bears. It had —— animals.

2. They made 10 stocking dolls, 23 paper dolls, and 14 yarn dolls. They made —— dolls altogether.

3. They sent 20 toy dogs, 12 toy ducks, and 15 toy rabbits. They sent —— toy animals in all.

4. The stamps for the boxes cost 16¢, 10¢, and 20¢. This made ——¢.

5. They spent 20¢ for wrapping paper, 15¢ for twine, and 20¢ for boxes. These cost ——¢ in all.

Find these sums:

6.	12	10	17	26	11	50	72
	30	42	60	12	33	14	12
	37	30	21	50	54	21	10

7.	20	16	20	30	14	35	30
	67	50	16	18	40	51	39
	10	23	40	50	44	10	20

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

Admit One

The girls printed the tickets for our school play.

Mary made 44 tickets, Nell made 22, Sue made 33, and Jane made 21.

Tell how many more

1. Mary made than Nell; than Sue.
2. Sue made than Nell; than Jane.

Tell how many were made by

3. Mary, Nell, and Sue together.
4. Mary, Nell, and Jane together.
5. Nell, Sue, and Jane together.

Here is the number of tickets that each boy sold:

Joe, 21.	Ned, 37.	Tom, 59.
Dan, 30.	Sam, 34.	Jim, 32.

Tell how many less

1. Joe sold than Ned.
2. Dan sold than Tom.
3. Sam sold than Ned.
4. Jim sold than Tom.
5. Joe sold than Sam.

Tell how many were sold by

6. Joe, Dan, and Ned together.
7. Joe, Sam, and Jim together.
8. Joe, Dan, and Jim together.
9. Joe, Dan, and Sam together.

Nell likes to drink milk.

Her mother gets a quart of milk and a pint of milk every day.

Nell drinks 2 cups of milk.

2 cups make 1 pint.

Dick drinks a pint of milk.

Together they drink a quart.

2 pints make 1 quart.

A pint is one half of a quart.

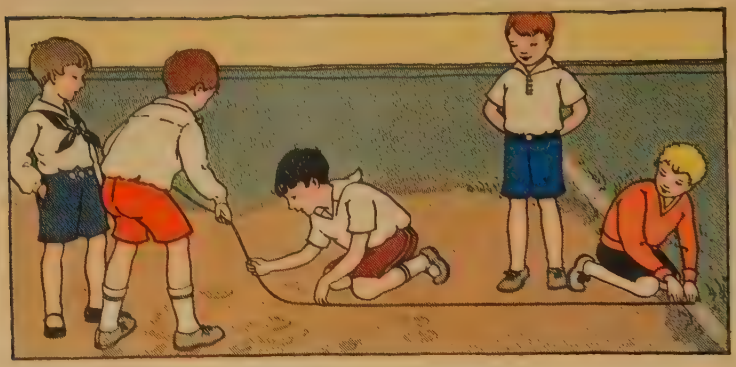
It is fun to blow soap bubbles.

The children had 1 tablespoonful of soap cut up fine.

They put the soap and 1 cup of warm water into a bowl.

They added 1 tablespoonful of molasses.

A cup is one half of a pint.



Joe can jump 3 feet.

The boys use a line to measure.

Most rulers are 1 foot long.

A yard stick is 3 feet long.

Joe's big brother can jump 2 yards.

2 yards are 6 feet.

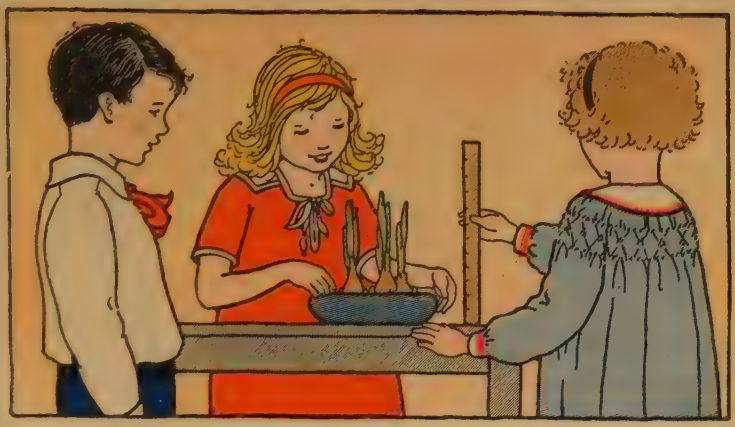
Our reading table is 4 feet long.

It is more than —— yard long.

The door is about —— feet wide.

Guess how high your desk is.

Measure to see if you are right.



Betty's ruler has inches marked on it. She measured the lilies.

Last week they were 5 inches tall.

This week they are 9 inches tall.

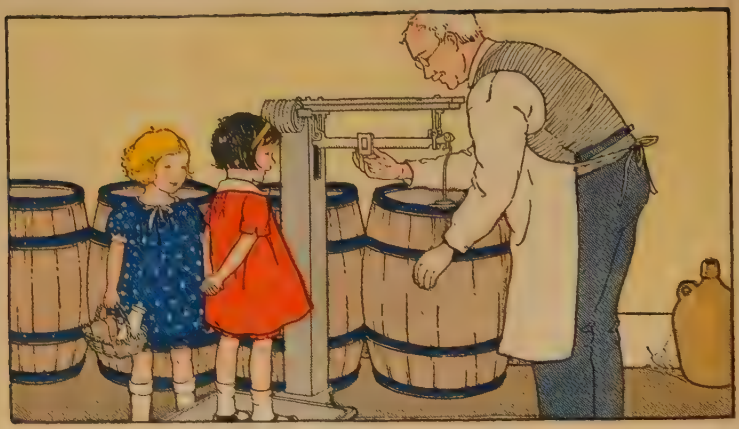
The lilies grew —— inches.

My desk is about —— inches wide.

This book is about —— inches long. It is about —— inches wide.

Measure to see if you are right.

A foot is 12 inches.



Jean weighs 38 pounds. How much do you weigh?

A quart of milk weighs 2 pounds. A pint of milk weighs 1 pound.

"A pint's a pound,
The world around."

2 cups of sugar weigh 1 pound.

9 eggs weigh 1 pound.

A bean bag weighs half a pound.

Sunday

Monday	Thursday
Tuesday	Friday
Wednesday	Saturday

What day is today?

Yesterday was ——.

Tomorrow will be ——.

Name the days of the week.

There are —— days in a week.

The first day of the week is ——.

The last day of the week is ——.

The first school day of the week is ——. The last one is ——.

A week has —— school days.

The day before Monday is ——.

The day after Friday is ——.

In what month is your birthday?

On what day of the month is it?

What month is this?

Here are the names of the months:

1. January	7. July
2. February	8. August
3. March	9. September
4. April	10. October
5. May	11. November
6. June	12. December

The first month is ——.

The second month is ——.

The third month is ——.

Christmas comes in ——. This is the —— month.

School begins in the —— month.

The third, fourth, and fifth months are spring months. The spring months are ——, ——, ——.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth months are summer months. The summer months are ——, ——, ——.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh months are autumn months. The autumn months are ——, ——, ——.

The twelfth, first, and second months are winter months. The winter months are ——, ——, ——.

The warmest month is ——.

The birthdays of —— and —— come in the second month.

The last month of the year is ——.

I like the —— month best.

MAY						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

May is the month for May baskets.

Jack's birthday is May fifteenth.

Here it comes on Tuesday.

Ann's birthday is May twentieth.

Here it comes on ——.

Find May thirty-first. It is ——.

What time is bedtime?

Can you tell the time by this clock?

Find the long hand.

The long hand points to 12.

Find the short hand.

The short hand points to 8. This hand tells the hour.

Bedtime here is 8 o'clock.

1. The first clock says that it is time for school.

The long hand points to ——.

The short hand points to ——.

School time is —— o'clock.

2. In the second clock the long hand points to ——.

The short hand points to ——.

It is —— o'clock by this clock.

3. In the third clock the hands are pointing to —— and ——.

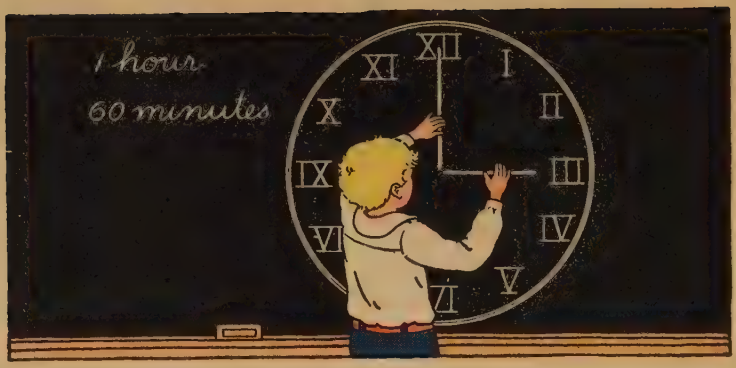
It is —— o'clock by this clock.

Both these clocks say 6 o'clock.

The numbers on both clocks mean the same. Here are the numbers:

I	II	III	IIII	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
7	8	9	10	11	12

What time is it by these clocks?



Jack is showing how the hands of the clock look at —— o'clock.

We often write IV for 4 in place of IIII.

It takes the long hand 5 minutes to go from one number to the next.

Point to I and say "5"; point to II and say "10," and so on to XII.

It takes the long hand 60 minutes to go round the clockface once.

60 minutes make 1 hour.

1. Copy these clockfaces. Make the first one say 11 o'clock and the second 2 o'clock.

2. Copy these clockfaces. Make the first one say 10 o'clock and the second 3 o'clock.

3. At 12 o'clock both hands of a clock point to ——.

Tom made 5 jack-o'-lanterns.

The first had circles for eyes and a larger circle for the mouth.

The second had square eyes and a larger square for the mouth.

Tom cut triangles in the third.

For the fourth he cut rectangles.

The fifth has square ears.

Which one is best? How is it cut?

A triangle has 3 sides.

We make triangles when we draw Indian wigwams.

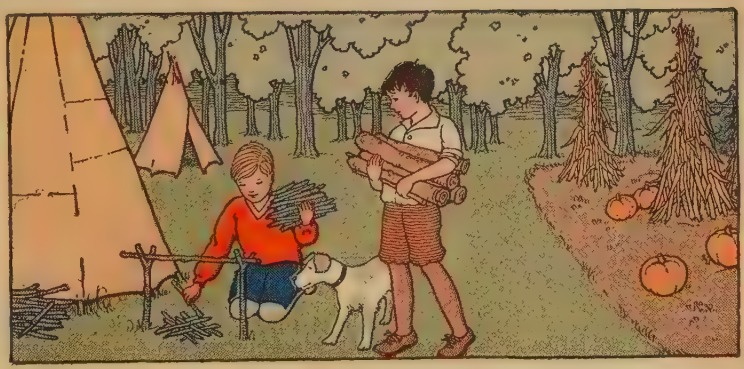
A rectangle has 4 sides.

This page is a rectangle.

Draw a big circle for a pumpkin.

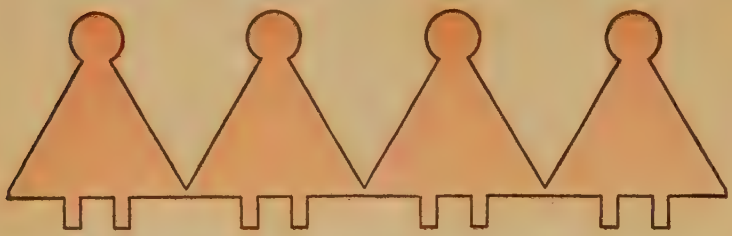
Draw 2 smaller circles for eyes.

Draw a rectangle for the mouth.



Fold some paper. Then cut out Christmas trees like these.

Count the triangles and rectangles.



To make a doll, draw 1 circle, 1 triangle, and 2 rectangles.

Fold some paper. Cut out dolls.

Count the circles, triangles, and rectangles in the dolls.

Draw a table ready for dinner.

Count the rectangles and circles.

Read, using "more" or "less":

1. A week is —— than a day.
2. A penny is —— than a dime.
3. A foot is —— than an inch.
4. A month is —— than a week.
5. A nickel is —— than a quarter.
6. A week is —— than 9 days.
7. A dozen is —— than 10.
8. A pint is —— than a quart.
9. A dime is —— than 9 pennies.
10. A half dozen is —— than 2.
11. A cup is —— than a pint.
12. 15 inches are —— than a foot.
13. A dozen is —— than 20.
14. 2 nickels are —— than 15¢.
15. A yard is —— than a foot.
16. An hour is —— than 10 minutes.

Which ones go together?

1. A penny is	2 pints.
2. A quart is	13 stripes.
3. A half dozen is	1 cent.
4. A nickel is	3 sides.
5. A cupful is	12 inches.
6. A rectangle has	6 things.
7. A foot is	7 days.
8. A year is	half a pint.
9. A triangle has	5 cents.
10. A dime is	12 months.
11. A dozen is	4 sides.
12. A week is	10 cents.
13. A flag has	12 things.
14. A quarter is	3 feet.
15. A yard is	60 minutes.
16. An hour is	25 cents.

The 100 Addition Facts

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{7}$	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0}{9}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{11}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{3}{12}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{4}{13}$

The 100 Addition Facts

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

The 100 Subtraction Facts

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The 100 Subtraction Facts

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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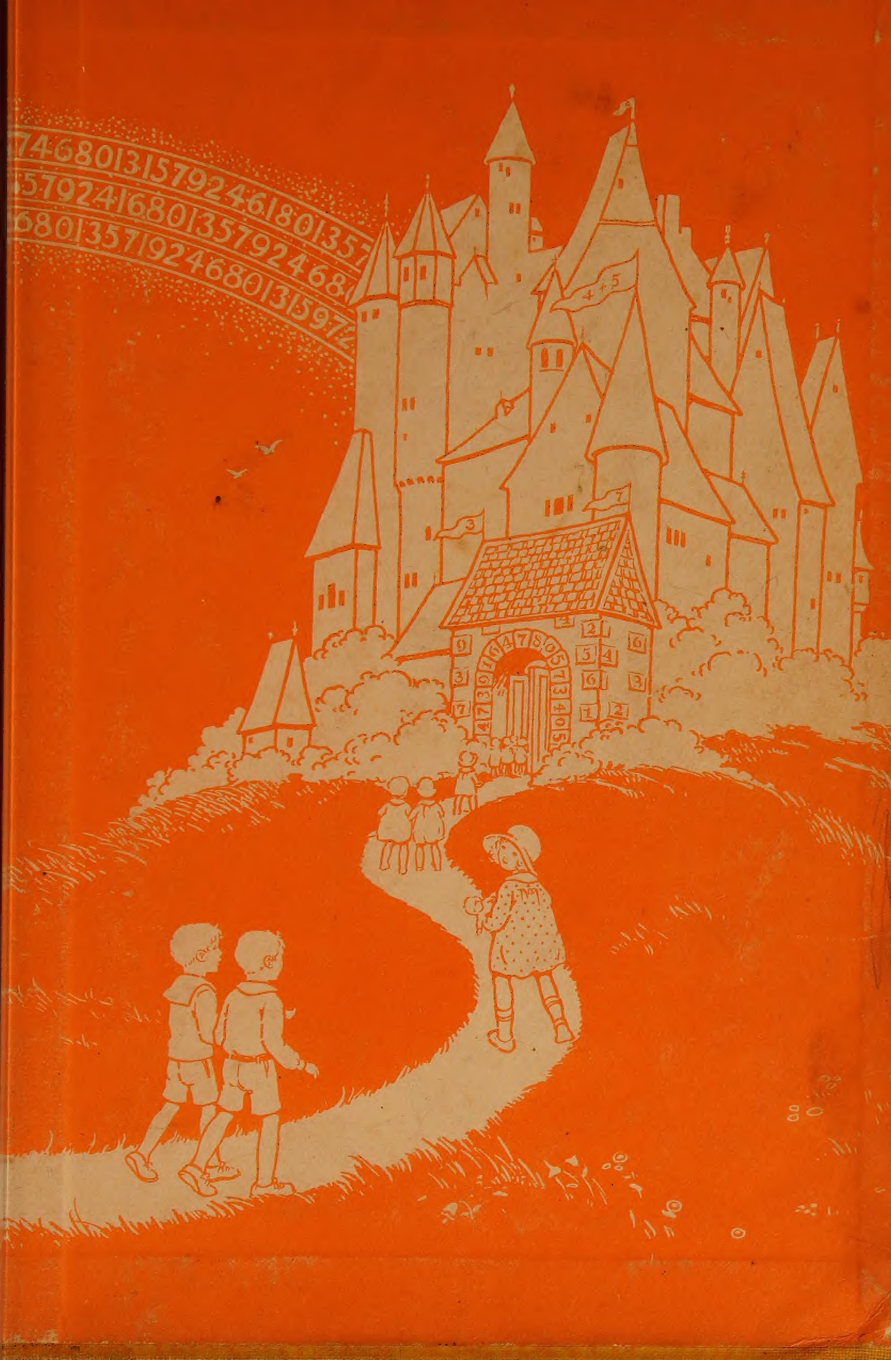
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